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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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6 September 1984

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ANGOLA

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES EVENTS SINCE NKOMATI

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 84 p 8

[Article by Carlos Cardoso: "Nkomati: Four Months Later"]

[Text] The 16th of this month marked 4 months since Mozambique and South Africa signed a nonaggression and good-neighbor agreement. The establishment of a situation of peaceful coexistence between the two countries is not proceeding without some difficulties.

In January, when there were already indications that South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha would end up signing a security agreement with Mozambique, his government authorized the infiltration of about 2,000 armed men of the so-called Mozambican National Resistance directly into the province of Maputo in the southern part of the country. This was the first time that had happened in the 4 years of military destabilization by the armed bands directed by South Africa; the previous major infiltrations were normally made north of Maputo Province, by land, by air or by sea.

In statements to the newspaper NOTICIAS of Maputo, Octavio Dinis Chirindza, 26 years old and leader of the armed bandits, said that after the signing of the Nkomati Agreement, "the commander himself came to our camp, very furious, saying that South Africa had betrayed us and now we should destroy and kill everything we encountered. He said that we should try to move in small groups or to save ourselves as best we could because the soldiers (of the Mozambique Popular Liberation Forces (FPLM)) were going to take advantage of this opportunity to intensify the war to annihilate us once and for all."

According to Mozambican sources, the objective of this massive infiltration was, in the short term, to cause the greatest panic around and inside the capital city so that the government would eventually be forced to negotiate a compromise with the bandits.

Attacks on cars, buses and convoys on the highways and railway lines that link Maputo to South Africa and Swaziland, toppling poles of the electric transmission line from Komatiport to Maputo, placing explosive devices in the city and assassinating Mozambican leaders comprised the weapons of panic. According to conservative estimates, the armed bandits received 40 tons of new weapons and ammunition in the months of January and February.

Added to the division into small groups, referred to by Octavio Chirindza-- who surrendered to the FPLM--other changes suggested that the umbilical cord to South Africa was beginning to be cut: there ceased to be kidnapings of large groups of farmers, which indicated a lack of fixed, protected places for training new "recruits"--and some of those captured by the FPLM began to say that there was a lack of medicines to treat the wounded. At the same time, the number of those who surrendered to the Mozambican authorities began to increase and communications between the groups in various provinces began to fail; previously those communications were basically conducted through command posts in South Africa or in large camps inside Mozambique.

More recently, there was the death threat to South African businessmen made in Lisbon by a Portuguese citizen, Jorge Correia, who has presented himself as "spokesman of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) for Europe", a threat that was followed by attacks on South African businessmen on the Ressano Garcia-Maputo highway. If it were not for the proofs already given by the Pieter Botha government that it wants to fulfill the agreement, such attacks could appear as a way of camouflaging a continuation of support by the regime.

But there were also indications that the support from South African territory had not ended completely.

Two weeks after Nkomati, farmers told the authorities that they had witnessed the entry of "hundreds of bandits" over the hills west of Magude. Similar information arrived from the border zones of Ressano Garcia and Ponta do Ouro, and areas close to the Swazi border. Particularly disconcerting was a report about the unloading of weapons and men by sea north of Beira.

#### Pieter Botha's Difficulties

In May, a small event that passed unnoticed by the major press indicated to what point Pieter Botha was encountering difficulties in fully complying with the agreement.

Benjamin Pogrund, the assistant director of the South African daily RAND DAILY MAIL, was in Maputo where he contacted Mozambican authorities. Pogrund wrote an article in which he cited an official Mozambican source that spoke about those violations of the Nkomati Agreement.

His newspaper later published an editorial in which it demanded that the South African authorities explain all of the South African involvement in the destabilization of Mozambique--and the alleged violations of the agreement. This is a whole subject that Pretoria always managed to prevent the country's press from reporting and analyzing properly, a subject with the physical extension of 20,000 men armed and trained by South Africa, according to a recent statement by President Samora Machel.

The South African defense minister, General Magnus Malan, reacted strongly against the editorial, sending a statement to the newspaper in which he denied that the South African armed forces were violating the agreement.

There were two interesting aspects in General Malan's reaction:

In the first place, the statement was not published or quoted by any official news agency or by the ARGUS and NASIONALE PRES chains—the two companies that compete with SAAN, proprietor of the MAIL. It was obvious that once again, the government of Pieter Botha did not want the subject to be debated by the press.

In the second place, the statement said at one point that the South African military would have as much to lose as anyone else if the agreement were violated. In a not very subtle manner, Malan warned any segments of the South African Army possibly still involved with the bandits that such violations would not be tolerated.

A few days later, following another meeting of the Joint Security Commission, Pieter Botha issued a statement in which he reaffirmed the wish of his government to fulfill the Nkomati Agreement.

"I want to reaffirm the commitment of the Republic of South Africa to the fulfillment of the spirit and letter of the Nkomati Agreement and any unequivocal rejection of acts of violence and subversion against the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa," said Pieter Botha.

In reply to Botha's statement, President Samora Machel said on the same day (27 May) that "armed banditry had lost the force that had created and supported it."

#### The Army May Have Accepted Botha's Positions

For any attentive observer, the reaffirmation of intentions by Botha means that something wrong was going on inside South Africa. On the other hand, Botha was leaving on his trip to several West European countries. It was necessary to reassure the Western governments that he, Botha, would watch over the fulfillment of the agreement by his army since the West had shown itself to be too interested in the Nkomati Agreement to impassively see it violated. The Western powers that had either supported the South African military strategy in the area or had closed their eyes to it would end up concluding that it was not possible to dislodge FRELIMO and the MPLA by military means and that they had wasted 8 years of possible investments in southern Africa.

Pieter Botha returned from Europe and last 30 June his foreign minister, Roelof Botha, came to Maputo for talks with President Samora Machel. One detail attracted the attention of all who have followed with interest the whole Nkomati problem: Roelof Botha was accompanied by General Van der Westhuizen, chief of South African military counterintelligence, the organization of the South African Armed Forces responsible for the MNR, UNITA, LLA and the auxiliaries and Selous Scouts of former Rhodesia. The presence of Van der Westhuizen in Maputo seemed to indicate that at least the high-ranking officers of the destabilization against Mozambique had finally accepted Botha's positions.

But not everything seems to have been resolved on the South African side.

The last meeting of the Joint Security Commission held in Maputo on the 18th of this month indicated a situation of progress but with obstacles. The final communique of the meeting said that "the commission concluded that, although generally a satisfactory situation has been achieved, there is still progress to be made."

In fact, successive reports reach Maputo that the break of the bandits with the South African territory is not yet complete. An agricultural technician who worked in Namaacha told me a few days ago that "there are movements of bandits and weapons in the area near the borders of South Africa with Swaziland. It is a regular movement in both directions."

In the meantime the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY (AIM), citing "civilian and military sources" of the border town of Ressano Garcia, said this week that clashes are occurring between South African troops and bandits inside South Africa itself and that, according to "South African sources," a South African farmer has already been murdered by a group of bandits.

To close the scenario, there was the recent attack on South African businessmen on the highway to Maputo where there had been bandit actions previously but which South Africans, particularly whites, traversed without being molested.

Can this be merely a natural reaction of the animal against its breeder when the latter abandons it?

#### The Extreme Right Charges Botha With Betrayal

The conclusion that some analysts in Maputo derive from all of this scenario is that Prime Minister Botha still has some work to do to dismantle all of the parallel forces which the strategy of destabilization caused to emerge within South Africa, from groups of Portuguese linked to the genesis of the bandits to groups of mercenaries who take a dim view of the "unemployment" created by Nkomati and the Lusaka pledge between Angola and South Africa.

It would not be completely inappropriate to consider also the possible involvement of some South African officers whose political loyalties lie with the Afrikaner extreme rightist parties and not with Botha's National Party.

The reaction of those parties to the Nkomati Agreement was vociferously negative. There is not a meeting of those parties at which their members do not raise questions about the real nature of the agreement or accuse Pieter Botha of having "betrayed white power." The pressure of the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party on Botha is not to be disregarded. It explains this fact: whoever has closely followed the movements of Botha's National Party has been surprised at the frequency with which the party has had to "explain" the agreement to its members, a fact that is not reflected in the simplistic and triumphalist interpretations of the South African press and a large part of the Western press.

Recently in Botswana, in reply to a question about whether Nkomati did not violate the principles of the SADCC, the Mozambican president declared: "The Nkomati Agreement is a security agreement. That is all."

That very short sentence, after all, encompassed the whole problem that Botha is traversing.

Destabilization did not result in the desired radical change of FRELIMO'S course; the West began to pressure Pretoria to change to an economic strategy, and the South African businessmen also began to demand an economic strategy to help South Africa get out of the deep crisis in which it finds itself due to the loss of European markets and the successive drops in the price of gold.

The first indication of that occurred precisely at the first Mozambican South African ministerial negotiations in December 1982 in Komatiport.

The South African delegation insisted on the priority of economic agreements, drawing a veil over the whole problem of help to the bandits. The Mozambican delegation replied that as much as the country needed a return of railroad traffic between the two countries to the levels of the years prior to destabilization, for example, any economic agreements would have to be preceded by a security agreement.

#### The Coming Months Will Be Vital

Four months have passed and there are still no economic agreements between the two countries because there is still no peace in Mozambique.

According to military sources, the FPLM has launched successive offensives which in the last 6 months has resulted in the killing of 1,200 bandits and the surrender of 289.

After Nkomati, Samora Machel said he had closed the "spigot" of support to the bandits and that the main task now was to eliminate them. But the "spigot" was the South African Government and that one, according to the Mozambican Government leaders themselves, was closed.

However, those other "spigots" remain, less important but still cause for concern. Through the inertia of those spigots, Pieter Botha finds himself with the paradoxical solution of having to have peace in Mozambique.

Having launched an economic strategy, and having propagated the too facile idea that Mozambique would be an immediate prize of South African domination in the economic area, Pieter Botha now needs to have room to apply that strategy: peace in Mozambique.

For the Mozambican strategy, peace is even more necessary. Without it, the country will be bound to the cycle of violence which Nkomati aims to break. In essence, it is a simple strategy and capable of succeeding: to establish peace and then to apply the spirit of independence to the difficult process of learning how to enter the complex world of a vast international cooperation, in behalf of national interests.

The director of the Center of African Studies of Eduardo Mondlane University, Aquino de Braganca, puts the question in these terms: "It is a matter of insuring peace in order later to be able to negotiate economically in a position of greater strength, without pressures of a military nature.

Mozambique obviously wants to deal with South Africa but, in peace, it will be able to deal much more with all the other countries. That, together with the very strong spirit of independence that marks Samora's thinking, gives any objective of economic domination by South Africa in Mozambique very little possibility of being realized."

Members of the Mozambican Government have shown an awareness that, due to the enormous lack of cadres in the country, errors and failures may be committed in defense of the national interests in entering into complex negotiations of much greater volumes than those that mark current cooperation. But they point to the fact that 22 years ago FRELIMO knew only that it was necessary to fight against colonialism and that it would learn to it by fighting. "Today, once again, we will learn to fight in this economic area. We will correct the errors as our contact with the world progresses," said a Mozambican minister.

The next few months will be vital. In large measure, they will indicate the future of this country which has been torn by war for 20 years.

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LISBON COMMUNIST DAILY CRITICIZES PORTUGAL'S ROLE

Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 19 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] The deputy minister of defense and commander of the navy of the People's Republic of Angola charged a few days ago that imperialism is seeking to force the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party (MPLA-PT) to "form a government of national union that would also include the puppets of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)". That aim is undoubtedly not very original because there were no lack of efforts even before the independence of Angola to impose a government in accord with the interests of imperialism, consequently of a neocolonialist nature. But it is a very real aim that meanwhile is costing Angola a very high price both in human lives and on the economic and social-political levels. And imperialism has not spared efforts to realize that aim, using all weapons, launching its offensive on all fronts.

The recent sabotage of an oil pipeline in Cabinda can be presented as an example of what is counterrevolutionary action in Angola, what are its methods and objectives and the support that it enjoys.

A first point: the objective of the aggression was economic, and accompanied by threats to the foreign companies that operate in Angola.

Another: the victims were civilians--more than 20 killed and 50 wounded.

Furthermore: the attack was accompanied by the absurd demand, coinciding perfectly with the plans of imperialism, for a would-be "government of national union." In the communique in which UNITA lays claim to that terrorist action, it is declared provocatively that "no stone will be left unturned until the Cubans leave Angola and there is a government of national union," an enlightening linking of demands...

Finally: the UNITA communique was distributed in Lisbon.

To mention another current example, we underscore the trial in Luanda of 124 defendants charged with involvement in illicit diamond smuggling, the introduction of huge amounts of foreign currency in the country and the establishment of a parallel foreign exchange market. The evaluation of the losses suffered by the Angolan people by this criminal activity can be summarized in a revealing figure: in 2 years alone (1981 and 1982) the losses caused by smuggling amounted to almost half the national expenditures on education, health, culture and sports in 1980. The money diverted would be enough to buy food for a year or to build several schools or hospitals.

One can thus better understand the connection between the war of aggression, the terrorist actions and the economic war conducted against Angola in an enveloping action that aims to strangle a whole revolutionary process the explicit objective of which is socialism.

In the speech delivered at the opening session of the People's Assembly, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola, emphasized: "Comrades, you know that imperialism and racist South Africa is imposing a burdensome war of aggression on us which unquestionably conditions our program of economic and social development. For that reason we have to wage the people's just war against the imperialist; unjust war, however, without neglecting production to strengthen our economy and to maintain our survival as an independent and sovereign state." These words attest to the huge difficulties imposed upon the Angolan people and the effort to give them the appropriate response.

#### Lisbon Always Present

The UNITA communique on the recent terrorist action that struck the oil pipeline was released in Lisbon. Also, in the trial of the diamond smugglers--charged with acting in coordination with large networks organized from abroad, with the support of international financial groups and foreign banks--Lisbon emerges as the direct traffic route to Antwerp. An ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY (ANGOP) commentary on the new imperialist strategy in southern Africa, with reference to the efforts to restore the image of "apartheid," states: "The command center of this operation is installed in Portugal where the Angolan counterrevolution has freedom of movement, official protection and easy publicity in a certain press, including the nationalized news organs.

"That is why the exaltation of the first act of the farce put on by Washington and Pretoria was staged in Lisbon with Mario Soares and Pieter Botha as leading characters."

Of course, everything can always be denied. And as is known, the Portuguese Government continues to try to present its policy toward Africa as even a model of solidarity. As for the anti-Angolan counterrevolutionary action that is carried out in Portugal, the freedoms and rights prevailing in Portugal are invoked as justification--freedoms and rights thus granted to terrorists and denied to Portuguese workers.

But the facts cannot be palmed off. The trails of the counterrevolution and economic sabotage lead to Lisbon. Just as through Lisbon pass a stream of people who certainly have nothing to do with the interests of the people of Angola or Portugal. From a Botha to high-ranking U. S. Government officials who come expressly to discuss African questions, or the coming visit of the South African deputy foreign minister.

And the question that arises is: What role is the Portuguese Government playing in the dramatic encirclement that imperialism at the international level is imposing on the Angolan people?

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

FNLA DENIES RECRUITING PORTUGUESE--The chairman of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola /FNLA/, Holden Roberto, has denied that the FNLA is recruiting as mercenaries former Portuguese commandos who fought in Guinea-Bissau. Holden Roberto emphasized in a communique that the FNLA "has no need at all of mercenaries and has never had contacts or negotiations for hiring such individuals." In a communique released in Lisbon on 18 July and quoted by UPI, the FNLA said it has plans to recruit "expert instructors" but neither confirmed nor denied reports that it has been negotiating with former Portuguese African commandos. On 13 July, Radio Commercial noted that "the FNLA is negotiating for the services of 40 former African commandos from Guinea-Bissau to train 3,000 recruits of the organization." Holden Roberto also stated in the communique issued from the United States that the FNLA has no ties at all with the Portuguese national Alfredo Luz dos Santos, who uses the pseudonym Lima Serra, stressing that the actions of that individual in the name of the FNLA "are a complete fraud." [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 26 Jul 84 p 22/ 11915

CITIZENSHIP FOR CUBANS--The French publication "Lettre d'Afrique" says 12,000-15,000 Cubans are to be given Angolan citizenship and to remain in Angola. Radio RSA's French correspondent says the publication has given details of an Angolan decree in terms of which citizenship can be granted for foreigners. According to the report the decree is intended to cover not only Cubans but also Warsaw Pact nationals and Portuguese communists. It says the numbers have been set by Luanda and Moscow together with Havana. These forces will not be numbered amongst the Cuban total if and when a withdrawal is announced. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 47, Jul 84 p 26]

CSO: 3400/2111

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--Portugal-Cape Verde military co-operation is to be strengthened. That was stated by Lisbon radio on 30th May in reporting the Cape Verde defence minister's visit to Portugal and the communique on it that included references to training for Cape Verde cadres and enlarging the scope of an earlier protocol by means of a future technical and military agreement. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 47, Jul 84 p 9]

USSR TO BUILD PORTS--The Soviet Union is looking to build deep-water ports in the Cape Verde islands at Boa Vista, San Nicolau and Palmeira on Sal Island. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 47, Jul 84 p 9]

CSO: 3400/2111

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

'SOCIALLY EXPLOSIVE' SITUATION DESCRIBED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 1 Aug 84 pp 6-7

[Article: "CAR: Before the Storm"]

[Text]

President André Kolingba's *Comité Militaire de Redressement National* (CMRN) has considerably hardened its approach since the attempted return to Bangui at the end of last year by ex-Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa (AC Vol 24 No 24) and the student unrest during the first two months of 1984. The economy has deteriorated dramatically. The IMF still refuses to disburse a standby loan suspended during the summer of 1983 for non-compliance with the proposed IMF structural adjustment programme. Corruption and black marketeering have taken off, especially in the lucrative diamond, ivory and coffee trade. A number of foreigners have made themselves unpopular in the process.

The country is now socially explosive, much to the embarrassment of the Mitterrand administration's Africanists. Strategically located in the heart of Africa and a key base for the Chadian conflict, Paris does not want to take the chance of destabilising Kolingba without having at hand a reliable replacement capable of assuring order and guaranteeing French interests.

The IMF has become a prime mover in CAR politics. By imposing draconian conditions last year for a \$23m loan needed to shore up the state exchequer, the IMF placed Kolingba in a difficult position. The government had to reduce sharply the state budget deficit, in the process declaring redundant thousands of civil servants and cutting back on student scholarships. When minister of finance Sylvester Bangui tried to force through an IMF-style 1984 budget, he provoked a cabinet crisis which resulted in his sacking and the replacement of all civilian ministers by army officers. Resistance by the students to the new restrictive measures touched off a mini-political crisis. Civil servants, who are paid with ever larger delay, are equally unhappy. The

half-hearted measures taken have not come to grips with the numerous ills of the CAR economy; and the government will have to come to terms with the IMF before the end of the year. Relief funds provided by Paris have practically dried up, as have contributions from Gabonese President Omar Bongo and Zairean President Mobutu.

Not only rank and file activists of opposition parties are in prison. Many political potentates are also under house arrest in the countryside. Abel Goumba, head of the *Front Patriotique Oubanguien-Parti du Travail* (FPO-PT) is closely guarded at Birao; Henri Maidou, leader of the *Parti Républicain de Peuple* (PRP), and prime minister under Bokassa, is at Ouadda; Simon Narcisse Bozanga, former-premier under David Dacko, is also at Birao; Cyrille Bomba-Bengabo, another senior FPO-PT member, is under surveillance at Ouanda-Djalle; Ruth Rolland, the métis director of the CAR Red Cross, is under house arrest in the capital for her forthright denunciation of systematic peculation by some CMRN members; in exile in Togo is Ange Patassé, the petulant former leader of the *Mouvement de Libération du Peuple Centrafricain* (MLPC). (Gen. François Bozize and Gen. M'Baikoua have created the *Mouvement Centrafricain de Libération National* (NCLN) following their aborted 1982 coup attempt).

Last but not least, is Bokassa, now comfortably installed in his French chateau, and "advised" by Roger Delpey, the architect of the Hollywood-style comeback attempt at the end of 1983. Bokassa's nephew Eugène Kataka, organises forces in favour of the ex-emperor in Abidjan, Brazzaville, where many of his Ngbaka tribal brothers work, and in Bangui. Paradoxically, the deterioration of living conditions in Bangui's popular quarters under the military regime has resulted in a renewal of Bokassa's popularity.

Gen. Kolingba, who is also minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the army, spends little time in the Bangui Palais de la Renaissance, preferring the atmosphere of his 500 hectare model farm and ranch at M'Boko. Like Bokassa at Béréngo, he has turned it into a strongly fortified position; with large reserves of diamonds and cash. Presidential patronage is generous. His sister, Madame Koué, who the population calls Bagalama 2, after the name of Bokassa's sister, has been granted a quasi-monopoly for the sale of palm oil. Another relative Joseph Abossolo, managed to purchase at a bargain price 15 regional stores of the dispossessed Portuguese trading firm, *Société Moura & Gouveia*. One of Kolingba's consorts, Madame Moussa, was given a key post at the *Caisse Café*, the government organisation in charge of running the coffee trade,

headed by another Kolingba crony, **Jacob Gbeti**. Since CAR does not produce enough coffee to fulfil its international quota, a lucrative blackmarket arrangement has been established with neighbouring **Cameroun**.

**Maurice Methot**, a central figure in the Bangui Chamber of Commerce, is a presidential henchman, as is **Dieudonné Wazoua**, high commissioner for the economy and finance. But the president's principal financial *éminence grise* is **Michel Bérandi**. A French national of Hungarian descent (sometimes said to have been born in Morocco) he carries out Kolingba's business affairs in France and Switzerland. He is reportedly well-versed in the diamond, coffee and ivory markets. With his family clan, which regularly meets at a Paris café on the corner of Rue de Provence and Rue de Faubourg Montmartre, Bérandi indirectly controls a good share of CAR foreign trade. The French Secret Service watches him closely, suspecting him of being a key figure in the Bangui Israeli lobby.

Lt-Col. **Mansion**, a French officer, pulls the political strings in Bangui. He is popularly known in Bangui as "The Governor" or "The President of Kolingba". Officially he is the head of the presidential guard, but he also controls the CAR secret service, *le Service de Renseignements Généraux* (SRG). Financial questions are not always outside his domain. During the student protest movement earlier in the year he was in the government delegation which negotiated with student leaders. Mansion said he was representing the president. Mansion also had a public dispute at the Rock-Hotel last January with the head of the IMF mission. He has links with the Libreville-based "Clan des Gabonais", an association of right-wing French business interests, and a number of mercenaries.

The French have been breathing easier since Lt-Col. **Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala**, a métis, was removed from the foreign ministry: he was the driving force behind the CMRN's brief flirt with Libyan President **Moammar Gadaffi**. He is now minister of state for the economy and finance, a most lucrative post. Last year a minor diplomatic incident was sparked off when his wife was found transporting a large sum of French francs into Switzerland. Lt-Col. **François Diallo**, former commander of the *Gendarmerie Nationale*, was named as state secretary for defence in order to neutralise his political ambitions. Most CMRN members are wary of Yambala's impetuous personality. He narrowly escaped last year a mysterious assassination attempt.

Minister of interior Lt-Col **Christophe Grelombe** is disliked by the students, who denounce his heavy hand. Grelombe's position is strengthened while his half-brother, **Martin Yando**, is director of Kolingba's cabinet. He is also closely linked to Brig. **Abel Nadot**, minister of public works and urbanism, whose sobriquet in Bangui is BNP, after the initials of a well-known French bank •

FORAY INTO LIBYAN-HELD TERRITORY DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Aug 84 pp 1,3

[Article by Pierre Devoluy: "Patrolling Deep Into Northern Chad"]

[Text] Monitored by the Manta French force, the FANT (National Chadian Armed Forces of President Hissein Habré) patrols carry on their mission to the north of the "red zone." Pierre Devoluy, from Radio Monte Carlo, whose reportage we are publishing below, is the first journalist to have accompanied them close to Fada, a Libyan base located at the 17th parallel.

Showing the dark silhouette of two rocky hills seen a few kilometers east, Com-mander-in-chief Idriss Debi said: "Sigueneira! They are more than likely observing us; they will not move. Night is falling, we will bivouac in the area; I know a water hole. One of my advanced units is waiting for us there."

This legendary figure of the Chadian war, whom everybody calls "Com-chief," is, at 27, the head of the national army. We were 25 kilometers from Fada, under the Libyans' noses, 150 kilometers north of the 16th parallel.

Idriss Debi jumped from the Toyota where his personal guards were packed, a dozen of very young Goranes, enigmatic and somewhat surprising in their new camouflage uniforms supplied by France. The chief's vehicle had lost a door and a star-shaped hole from a high caliber bullet decorated a wind screen. "Recovered from the coalition forces during the Mondou fighting in February," said the Com-chief. He then launched into a comparative description of various types of vehicles: In this extremely mobile war, those who have transportation, both rapid and well-built, will be able to move heavy armament. Toyotas, unlike Land Rovers, can easily carry double gun-carriages and Stalin's organs. That is why the Japanese light truck is so sought after.

Other units of the deep-foray patrol rejoined our position during the night. By very early dawn, some 40 vehicles had taken cover in the wadi. A few fires had been lit for the obligatory green tea. Water-skins were filled from the unappetizing water of a greenish and teeming pool.

The idea for the raid had come from N'Djamena on Saturday, 21 July. President Hissein Habré had said: "You will appraise the situation on-site. Our adversaries are entrenched in a few strongholds and our FANTS are patrolling in the area. You will also see for yourselves the civilians who are fleeing these regions."

At dawn, the only available C-130 of the Chadian Air Force took off for Biltine, carrying 10 tons of cereals and dried tomatoes, two fighters returning to their posts, one family made up of a mother and her two young sons, calabashes and eight chickens in a cage placed on top of strong smelling gunny sacks.

Idriss Debi had just landed in Biltine. The previous day, he had supervised the first ethnic mixing operation of the Chadian army. It involves the assimilation into the regular army of commando fighters who had recently joined the cause in the central and southern regions. Here, Idriss Debi was inspecting the first group to be promoted from the retraining center of the Chadian fighters whom French instructors have tried hard to change into soldiers.

Results seemed encouraging: The Tebu, buttoned up tight in their green uniforms, eyes shaded by their cap, equipped with still ill-assorted weapons, fell correctly into line and sometimes reached some sort of synchronization during the tight formation exercises. Obviously, it was not the fighting men's preferred portion of the exercises. Lieutenant-Colonel Florimond, who commands the Manta detachment in Biltine, declared: "On the whole, my instructors are very happy with their students. As far as fighting is concerned, we have very little to teach them."

A Puma helicopter was made available to the Com-chief at 10 a.m. for the trip north as far as Kalait, the point beyond which the French are not supposed to go. Two Gazelle interceptor helicopters protected the Puma which was flying close to the prickly bushes.

Once a simple water hole, Kalait is today a bustling village with a lively market and the FANT advanced base. A uniformed sub-prefect, a kalichnikov casually slung over his shoulder, declared: "Thousands of northern nomads from the North have converged here over the past few months, fleeing the occupying forces and seeking refuge south of the red line. Health and education are our most serious problems. The children have been without schools for several years. We are building some and we have a shortage of teachers. As for medicines and nurses, one is as scarce as the other. The French military doctor comes regularly."

Idriss Debi decided to show me Oum-Chalouba before proceeding North. Oum-Chalouba, a bleak plain beaten down by the sun, is a deserted and forgotten battle ground with unused ammunition scattered as far as the eyes can see and burnt wrecks littering the horizon.

The Com-chief recalled: "I was under this tree, here. It was the 10th of August 1983. The gun battle lasted for 1 hour. Later, we were so close to each other that we could no longer use our weapons. So, as always, we charged. It is our battle method. Crashing the enemy vehicles in this deadly stock-car game, the light armored cars supplied by France made a difference.

Some 15 kilometers from there, we discovered one of the Libyan cemeteries (there are some 20 in all throughout Chad) where are buried al-Qadhdhafi's soldiers who died during the 1981 intervention. This one was a square enclosure with a brick wall 2.50 meters long, a pyramidal stele painted green and white graves. The inscription at the entrance read: "1980-1981, remembrance." Idriss Debi said: "Look at the corpses buried hastily between the graves. They were Libyans killed in 1983. We chase them before they could prepare a sepulcher."

There was a common grave outside the cemetery holding Chadians, allies of the Libyans, who were killed during last year's battle. The two vehicles went off again, then stopped suddenly in front of a wreck of a light armored car ripped open by a terrible explosion. Silent and solemn, the Com-chief and his men stood a moment before the wreck. One of the soldiers even presented arms. The dried blood had left grey crusts in the sand, still visible months after the tragedy. The group then climbed back into the jeeps and we went on to Kalait.

We later learned that it was in that location that the nine French soldiers had met their death last March.

At 14:00 hours, it was 48°C in the shade, but there was no shade. We left bearing north, a light detachment, only three vehicles, and the often seen picturesque turbaned fighters sitting on ammunition crates, charging in the dust, far from probably booby-trapped official paths. There followed hours of jolting and sandy stretches, sometimes interrupted by dried up wadis.

Idriss Debi said laughingly: "We are crossing the Ahawache Wadi, which corresponds to the 16th parallel. You are the first Frenchman to cross it in over a year. Ahead of us, there are now nothing but fighters, either friends or enemies." He was made a liar 10 kilometers later by a family walking South: six donkeys and two small girls who explained that they were following 2 days behind their parents traveling with three camels. They gave the fighters "Fada's exit passes." It is a typewritten half-page, sold for the price of a camel, signed by the official of the Fada "people's commissariat base" and dated 20 July 1984. The establishment in Fada of a GUNT administration is new.

#### The Importance of Transportation

The fighting men stopped at 20:00 hours; they spread carpets and canvas on the ground, laid down their arms and parked the vehicles for the night. They unwrapped the ubiquitous roasted lamb hanging from the rails of the 4 x 4. Idriss Debi took off his web gear, lit his pipe and inhaled a mouthful of very hot tea. The FANT commander-in-chief was happy in the midst of his men, two steps away from the enemy, under the incredible northern sky.

Even before dawn, the fighters-mechanics had tackled the repairs to be made on their trucks. A clutchless Toyota had to be abandoned; it was mounted with a multiple rocket launcher, 107mm Stalin's organs, which an old formerly Libyan truck was to pull to Kalait.

The Area 9 Com [meaning the FANT official for Area 9] bursted out: "Explain our transportation problem to France. The VLRA [advanced liaison and reconnaissance vehicle, the state-of-the-art of French equipment] are too good for us, too expensive in any case. Other than the much too rare French light armored cars, our most operational equipment comes from what we have captured from the enemy. Without spare parts and qualified mechanics, it is very difficult for us to maintain ourselves at a minimal level." Lieutenant Mahamat joked: "We are told that the FANTS are the assault troops. In reality, we are the do-it-yourself army. We cannibalize two cars out of three. That's Africa!" The main body of the patrol was to return by skirting the Oum-Chalouba-Fada path to look for new mine fields.

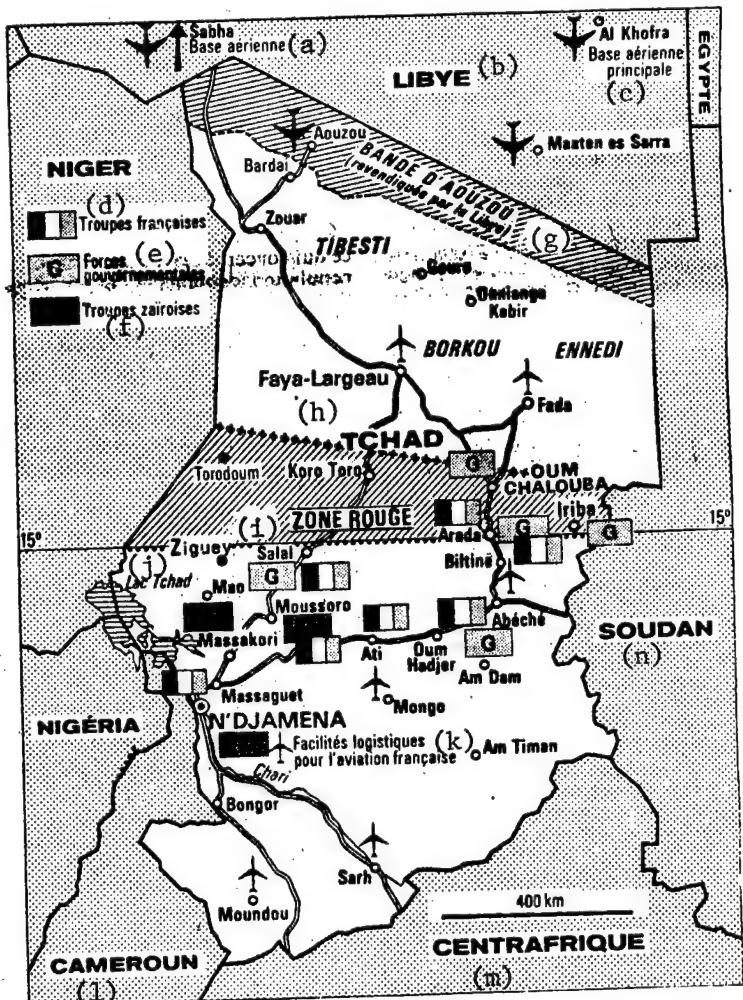
During the return, two incidents took place in the no man's land, north of the 16th parallel. Our column caught up twice with guards traveling South. Twice, the men scattered their animals and tried to escape us. One old man sat down, fatalistic and exhausted. One child tried to bury himself in the sand. Pointing toward Fada, he said: "You came from over there; we were afraid of the Libyan soldiers." It is true that two Toyotas recaptured by the FANT still bore the Libyan tag "djeich," army.

Once back in Biltine, the French officers listened with interest, and maybe some envy, the story of the foray north of the red line. General Béchu had just arrived; the two commanders-in-chief differ as much from one another as their armies do. Unfolding his huge frame, Manta's new boss extricated himself from the jeep and warmly greeted the Com-chief. A one-hour "briefing" and each went back to his mission. Idriss Debi returned to his assimilation problems in Abéché and General Béchu boarded the helicopter taking us back to Iriba under an evening sun which was setting the Ennedi mountains ablaze.

Hissein Habré followers captured Iriba in January 1981. This village with flat-roofed houses surrounding the sultan's "palace" had only some 30 lonely fighters by way of a population. Without bursting with wealth, Iriba is now home to a mixed population of sedentary people and nomads.

General Béchu went to greet the officials. The old sultan, who has 20 wives and 400 grandchildren, received him in his puddled-clay palace sitting on a bistro chair. He appreciated the French general's visit and he thanked France for making it possible for him to go to N'Djamena on that day. The 85-year old official made his maiden flight aboard the Transsal, having accepted to reduce his biloko (his luggage) to two bags and seven baskets.

North of the 16th parallel, the FANT patrols will continue to taunt the Chadians-Libyans and win back the nomad refugees, while further south, 3,500 French soldiers put the final touches to Manta and watch over the 16th parallel.



a. air base; b. Libya; c. main air base; d. French troops; e. government forces; f. Zairian troops; g. Aouzou strip (demanded by Libya); h. Chad; i. red zone; j. Lake Chad; k. logistic facilities for the French air force; l. Cameroon; m. Central Africa; n. Sudan

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CSO: 3419/856

CISKEI

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFTS--Ciskei ordered in October of 1983 from the West German firm MBB, the second BK-117Al VIP (MBB/Kawasaki) helicopter, and a BO-105 utility helicopter will be delivered to the government later this month. The first BK-117Al was delivered last February registered under the number ZS-HMP (serial number 7034). The government also has an Israeli Westwind transport aircraft. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 47, Jul 84 p 36]

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT--President Lennox Sebe says work is to begin immediately on a 20 million dollar international airport fo Ciskei. The airport, which would be able to accommodate Boeing 747 airliners on a two and half kilometer runway, will be built at Bulumbu about 10 km from the capital of Bisho. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 47, Jul 84 p 36]

CSO: 3400/2111

ETHIOPIA

UDAS SEEN AS 'ORGANS OF PEOPLE'S POWER'

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Kifle Djote: "UDAs--Organs of People's Power"]

[Text] Urban land in our country, which was possessed free at earlier times, was transferred into absolute private ownership almost a century ago. The greed to own urban land grew among members of the nobility in the days of Emperor Menelik, and favourable conditions were thus created for the rich landed gentry to exploit the poor at pleasure. Building houses in urban areas not for residential purposes alone, but also for rent became commonplace with full support of the monarch.

And after the Italian occupation of the country, in particular, the landed and propertied class, who amassed substantial wealth as a result of rent collections, exerted increasing influence among the masses and grew more powerful both financially and politically. Evidently, cost of land grew at such an alarming pace that ordinary people within the average income bracket including salaried people could not afford to buy a piece of land on which to build a shelter.

As the cost of land registered phenomenal increase, house rents also skyrocketed as the landlords imposed arbitrary mounts with no restrictions whatsoever. The exploitative landlordism which was left unchecked for years during the now defunct feudo-bourgeois regime had given rise to a web of national problems for which no easy solution was in sight. The socio-economic situation of the working people, like the rest of their class brethren in the rest of the country, grew from bad to worse with each passing day.

The general condition of urban life, especially in Addis Ababa, prior to the February Revolution showed the following facts and figures: ten per cent of the land was owned by the general population; sixty per cent of land was owned by members of the nobility, high-ranking government officials and wealthy businessmen; thirty per cent by the royal family and religious institutions.

Besides, eighty-five per cent of the population lived in rented houses; sixty-five per cent of the adult population were illiterate; and forty per cent of deaths were attributed to infectious diseases. According to statistics, members of the royal family, the nobility and high-placed officials, rich

businessmen and religious institutions used to amass a total of 10,694,122 birr a month from house rents in Addis Ababa alone. These and other related factors with regard to the living conditions of the broad masses of Addis Ababa had long impeded the progress of the city rendering it highly difficult to implement a proper town development planning.

Among the sweetest fruits and the sweeping reform measures effected by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) following the onset of the Revolution was, of course, the nationalization of urban land and extra houses. It was this revolutionary proclamation that was to return to the broad urban masses of Addis Ababa, as indeed to all urban masses in the rest of the country, the basis of economic and political power that had been usurped for generations.

While this proclamation carried wide-ranging benefits for the urban masses, including the provision of free land for those requesting to build residential houses, reduction of house rents from 15 to 50 per cent for houses rented below 300 birr, legalization of housing cooperatives, a gradual process that had been envisaged in the objectives of the revolution and the beginning of communal self-administration at the local level was effectively introduced through subsequent proclamations establishing and subsequently consolidating urban dwellers' associations.

#### Systematic Rent Reductions

The proclamation which brought all urban lands and extra houses under government ownership and which also made systematic rent reductions with the most benefit accruing to the low income groups also laid down the foundation for the political and administrative organization of the masses at three levels, namely Kebele, higher and central. The Kebele, higher and the city council in the case of Addis Ababa have, at every stage, specific duties and responsibilities. The provisions of the proclamations provide that every higher association elects at least one person per one thousand people from among members of its policy committee to represent it at the city council. The Kebele associations are represented at the higher association by one person per one thousand people, the number of representation varying according to the number of its population.

A Kebele urban dwellers' association, as the smallest administrative unit, is normally established on a geographically demarcated urban area with a population of between 2,500 and 5,000 and the number of its members is 20. The formation of these associations has provided the urban masses everywhere in the country with the opportunity to actively participate in the political, social and economic as well as cultural life and development of the nation.

Urban dwellers' associations have formed their own judicial tribunals with powers to adjudicate cases existing between individuals within their legal and physical jurisdictions. In addition, they have been empowered by the proclamation to set up revolutionary defence squads mandated to remove any remnants' of counter-revolutionary traits in their respective Kebeles, to assist in the effective implementation of revolutionary directives and to maintain

law, order and general security. Besides, all Kebeles have formed a number of committee and sub-committees charged with the task of carrying out development tasks in wide-ranging spheres of socio-economic and cultural development endeavours.

The various committees within a Kebele, including those dealing with health, education and culture, cover all aspects of national development activities and together form a closely knit task force in charge of communal self-administration.

The UDAs have thus so far made significant contributions towards the attainment of the basic goals and objectives of the Revolution. The associations have helped to raise the aspirations and political consciousness of the broad masses in line with the principles of socialism. The Kebeles have also assisted and encouraged the formation of mass organizations necessary for the effective realization of the objectives of the revolution. These associations have established their own cooperatives shops and encouraged urban dwellers to get together and build houses jointly by organizing themselves into cooperatives of house builders. The associations have to eradicate illiteracy from their respective areas. They conducted educational activities on preventive health and have assisted the Ministry of Domestic Trade in the effective implementation of measures pertaining to price control. Some Kebeles have launched programmes to promote cottage industries and local skills in handicrafts, weaving, pottery, handtools and so forth.

The development activities of the Kebeles included the construction of basic infrastructure such as feeder roads, sewage disposal and others. The associations, too, have provided the communities with schools, community halls, health centres, recreational activities. It should be stressed at this stage that all these reform measures taken to reorganize the cities and the towns of the country have not come of themselves. The commendable achievements scored in efforts to bring about a reorganization and modernization of Addis Ababa and other cities were the direct results of the self-sacrifices borne by committed revolutionaries and the masses.

Today, the broad urban masses of the country have in their own hands the responsibility of continuing the struggle within the framework of the aims and objectives of the popular revolution. Indeed, while the revolutionary proclamation nationalizing all urban land and extra houses has paved the way leading to the collective ownership of urban public wealth, subsequent proclamations including the one on setting up of urban dwellers' associations are regarded as exemplary measures facilitating self-administration by the urban broad masses.

CSO: 3400/2037

ETHIOPIA

'VANGUARD LEADERSHIP OF WPE' DETAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Article by Kifle Djote]

[Text] The building of a socialist society cannot occur spontaneously. It can result only from the conscious action of the masses under the leadership of a vanguard revolutionary party.

It is an indisputable fact that in the course of the revolutionary process in any country, revolutionary goals can be realized through the construction of a socialist society only under the leadership of a party that has embraced the principles of scientific socialism as its guide to action. The indispensability of the leadership of such a party has been reiterated time and again in the course of the Ethiopian Revolution.

The vanguard revolutionary party is the guarantee for the victory of the struggle of the masses which can enable all working people to attain their all-round emancipation. It is unthinkable to overcome and do away with all the obstacles that stand on the correct path towards the final victory without the leadership of such vanguard party.

It comes as a source of immense satisfaction that the protracted and complex struggle for the establishment of such a party in Ethiopia has now reached the final stage following the holding of party founding conferences since the past few weeks aimed at establishing the much-longed for Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE).

At the two-day party founding conference of Addis Ababa city this week, the vital and decisive leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam in the Workers Party of Ethiopia was stressed. The conference underlined the role played and the leadership provided by Comrade Chairman Mengistu in bringing the revolutionary struggle to the present stage of strength in the absence of a Marxist-Leninist Party. In a resolution, the conference rightly declared that as a result of the knowledge and experience Comrade Chairman gathered during the revolutionary process, he has been able to provide decisive leadership which has led the revolution from one victory to another.

The resolution further declared, "the Chairman's role as a Marxist militant by far outshines those in our generation elsewhere and within our country." The resolution further noted that Comrade Chairman Mengistu is a tested fighter in a battlefield, a leading strategist who has made immense efforts in protecting the country from external invaders and safeguarding the revolution. In a fitting recognition of his firm dedication to the cause of the oppressed, the resolution singled out the Revolutionary Leader's tireless efforts to popularize Revolutionary Ethiopia in international political fora, establish closer links with the socialist world and the role he played in thwarting the destructive mission of imperialism from paralyzing the OAU, which comes as a solid evidence that he is a great and illustrious son of Africa.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam's role as a capable revolutionary leader is recognized far and near and the dedication which he has displayed for the best cause of mankind, above all to the cause of national independence, world peace, justice and social progress has won him the admiration of the Ethiopian masses and that of progressive forces elsewhere.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu's pre-occupation with the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks at home did not prevent him from actively participating in international conferences with a view to making Revolutionary Ethiopia's voice heard abroad. The Revolutionary Leader's dynamism and competence of political leadership came to the fore again when he was elected by acclamation to become the current Chairman of the Organization of Africay Unity.

The Ethiopian Revolution strives to promote peace, democracy and socialism. During the past ten years of relentless struggle, the revolution has scored significant victories. The National Democratic Revolution, which has paved the way for the socialist revolution, continues to move from one victory to another. However, party leadership is indispensable for the transformation of the National Democratic Revolution into a socialist revolution.

The relentless struggle waged by genuine revolutionaries, under the wise leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu, for the establishment of the vanguard party has been very significant. True to the mission of COPWE, one of which is the formation of a Marxist-Leninist Party that would provide lasting leadership to the Revolution, the Second Regular Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of COPWE, in its resolution, underscored the indispensability of establishing the party on a genuine foundation in order to enhance the progress of the popular revolution. The struggle undertaken by COPWE to establish the vanguard party is being crowned with success. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, in a Central Report to the Second Regular Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of COPWE stated "the strength of a political organization depends not only on the size of its membership, but mainly upon the quality of its members, their loyalty and subordination to organizational principles, their ideological and organizational unity and discipline."

A revolutionary party can effectively accomplish its role as a vanguard leader where it has a correct and comprehensive ideological outlook and can chart out a correct political line. The Workers Party of Ethiopia soon to be established will be leader and teacher of the masses. A vanguard party elaborates

the correct political line, defines the tasks and directions of the practical work of all social institutions, coordinates their work, and strengthens them. Through the medium of such a party, members give wise leadership to the working people organized in various mass organizations and mobilize them for the construction of the new society.

In the words of Comrade Chairman Mengistu, "One of the most crucial questions of the Revolution, for which immense sacrifices had been paid for in the past decade of bitter struggle, was that of a party leadership. It had been a wearisome and pressing question for Ethiopian revolutionaries as to when, how and what kind of party should be established in a country where the stifling feudal role had lingered on for long, where the political culture of the bourgeois was on its infancy and in a society where the political participation of the working people was forbidden."

In that respect, immense and arduous tasks still lie ahead in endeavours to build firm material and technical foundations for socialism. The WPE bears heavy responsibility in providing leadership that would bring about socialist transformation. The Party will have a historical mission in laying the structure for People's Democratic Ethiopia wherein the entire working people would attain genuine freedom, equality and progress.

CSO: 3400/2037

INCREASED ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIVITY EXPECTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 18 Jul 84 pp 1-4

[Text]

During the past month there has been a marked lull in guerrilla activity throughout Ethiopia. The *Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front* (EPLF), bolstered with its captured heavy weapons (AC Vol 25 No 10), can be expected to launch a surprise offensive during the present rainy season before 12 September, the Ethiopian government's Revolution Day. The *Tigrayan Peoples' Liberation Front* (TPLF) continues to push for unity - or at least a tactical alliance - between the non-Eritrean anti-government guerrilla groups. The TPLF leadership indeed believes that together with its non-Tigrayan stalking horse, the *Ethiopian Peoples' Democratic Movement* (EPDM), it has the initiative over government forces in areas of Wollo province as far south as the town of Desse - on the road to Addis Ababa.

Certainly the Ethiopian government is under pressure, militarily and economically, and as a result can be expected to launch some sort of peace initiative with the TPLF and EPLF before 12 September and the inauguration of the new *Ethiopian Workers' Party*. One of the more imponderable factors on the anti-government front is the *Oromo Liberation Front* (OLF), whose potential support among the country's 15m Oromos is obviously most significant. For several years OLF activity in the remote provinces of Hararghe, Bale and Sidamo has been poorly documented. The OLF has now established itself in some strength in Wollega province bordering Sudan (see map overleaf). In this report we examine the extent of OLF activity today, its policy and how it fits into the complex array of anti-government guerrilla groups.

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The 1974 revolution and the subsequent land reform created enthusiasm among Oromos and confusion within the OLF command. In the Christian north, land reform immediately produced hostility

for fear that land would be expropriated. But to most Oromo peasants the reform suggested that Oromos would recover land from their longstanding Amhara landlords. Thus, while the TPLF organised itself on the back of widespread Tigrayan hostility to the government, the OLF was discussing whether armed struggle was necessary and to what extent the Oromos should favour only semi-clandestine political action inside and outside the government.

The OLF's *de facto* compromise to do both, weakened its guerrilla base in the Chercher mountains and was to cost the Oromos thousands of lives during the Dergue's Red Terror campaign to rid the bureaucracy of OLF members and alleged sympathisers.

Only in 1979 did the OLF begin to re-form its organisation and wage a classical guerrilla campaign. The Dergue's hasty experiments in socialist collectivisation of agriculture, the economic cost of war, the resettlement of Amharas in Oromo territory, the enforced learning by Oromos of the Amharic alphabet and the unfulfilled promises of land reform, combined to turn Oromos squarely against the Dergue.

The OLF's decision to open up a new front in Wollega, geographically separated from its main operating area, was a result both of its growing support among Oromos and its poor relations with the **Somali** government. Somalia is the natural hinterland for the OLF's eastern strongholds. But all hope of Somali assistance were dropped when in 1982 the Somali government closed down the OLF's office in Mogadishu.

By March this year the OLF's Wollega units comprised about 500 guerrillas, mostly armed with AK-47s, a number of light machine guns and RPG-7s. Guerrilla numbers are growing as fast as the OLF military training camp north of Dembidollo can take new recruits, now waiting at the three OLF camps along the supply-line in Sudan's Blue Nile province. (The EPLF claims that its own instructors are training about 2,000 Oromo prisoners of war, captured in EPLF battles with government forces, who now wish to join the OLF).

OLF operations in Wollega started in 1981 when a few dozen OLF cadres arrived there armed only with spears. In mid-1982 a larger OLF 'exploration' force arrived, but straightaway came up against local hostility. The Macha Oromos were fairly indifferent to the OLF, people feared retaliation by the government and were sceptical that the OLF could build a significant political and military opposition to government forces. Matters were complicated by the presence of non-Oromo<sup>1</sup> tribes – such as the Koma and Anuak in the south and the Bertha in the north – in the area bordering Sudan. It was at first extremely

difficult for the OLF to establish a reasonable civilian intelligence network.

The breakthrough came in 1982 when a battalion-sized contingent of government troops was ambushed by the OLF at Sokor. About 60 were killed, including the political commissar of Wollega, and 200 hundred wounded. After various well-noticed burial services in Addis Ababa, Nekemte and Asosa for some of the senior officers killed, the OLF's prestige among Oromos in Wollega increased markedly, paving the way for a progressive increase in OLF numbers there.

OLF operations now extend from Asosa to Dembidollo, covering all three western districts of Wollega. Until recently the guerrillas' priority was the establishing of reliable political organizations in the villages. The military front has now gone on the offensive, taking advantage of the rainy season. Small police and army outposts have been attacked in an evident OLF strategy to win solid control of more territory and to secure its supply-lines for future thrusts to the east. Unconfirmed reports state that the small town of Garjeeda in Qellem province was captured on 6 June, followed by Nuunnuu, the main town of Jimmaa Horroo district of Qellem, and the small town of Toongoo in Begi district on respectively 9 and 13 of June.

The government response so far - conducted via the office of Neguisse Fanta, the COPWE representative in Wollega - has been to arrest and break up any civilian associations or groups thought to be supporting the OLF. (In 1981 the Oromo-based *Mekane Yesus Church* was accused of sympathising with the OLF. Since then 1,000 churches nationwide, 500 of them *Mekane Yesus*, and 300 protestant churches in Wollega alone have been forcibly closed, and hundreds of priests and laics imprisoned, many of them to this day).

Militarily, government forces in Wollega are weak. Wollega is part of the army's western command area (which includes Kaffa and Illubabor). Its manpower is largely in the form of about 100 Territorial Defence units - important sources of weapons for the OLF - and 1,000 poorly-equipped regular troops garrisoned since last December in Asoso. Next year the number of government troops in Wollega will increase dramatically when the recently-built army training camp in the Didessa valley turns out its first batch of 25,000 recruits. A new airstrip close by will also greatly improve the intelligence-gathering potential of government forces, which until now have relied largely on agents under cover as coffee<sup>2</sup> smugglers operating on the Sudanese side of the border between the town of Kurmuk and the Yabus river.

Following its build-up of guerrillas in Wollega, the

OLF has divided itself into four national command areas:

- The eastern sector, based in the Chercher mountains of Harge province but apparently including the area down to the Alemaya plateau and beyond Harrar - areas which the OLF had to abandon in 1978 under the combined pressure of the Somali and Ethiopian armies.
- The south-eastern sector in the mountainous districts of Bale and Arsi and in some parts of Sidamo. (The OLF claims to operate throughout Bale province).
- The western sector in Wollega.
- The central sector, recently formed to prepare the ground for future activity in the Awash valley of Shoa province.

The OLF is now preparing a congress<sup>3</sup> to revitalise the leadership and improve the group's organization. Effective coordination between the military sectors is greatly handicapped by the lack of communications equipment. Communication between the OLF's 'Supreme Political and Military command' in the Chercher mountains and the Wollega guerrillas has to go via the OLF's external relations office in Khartoum. Letters and directives are smuggled from the high command to Djibouti or Somalia, thence to Khartoum. It takes two weeks. However, the OLF's eastern sectors do now have radio communications. The western sector, which at present only has walkie-talkies, can be expected to acquire radios in the near future.

### The Somali battle

The Somali government's claim to a Greater Somalia, which was voiced most strongly at the height of the 1977-78 war with Ethiopia, included much Oromo territory. The Somalis justified their claims either on religious grounds - the Oromos in the eastern parts are mainly Muslim - or for ethnic reasons, claiming that the Oromos are a related Somali people.

Certainly by tradition parts of the Oromo resistance to Addis Ababa have relied on Somalia. When it was founded, the *Western Somali Liberation Front* (WSLF) included several prominent Oromos. The Oromo leaders of the Bale uprising in the 1960s against Haile Selassie took refuge in Mogadishu. And the *Somali Abo Liberation Front* (SALF), formed in 1976, was in fact more or less an Oromo branch of the WSLF, and hence a key card for the Somali government in its efforts to win-over Oromos.

But from its inception the OLF was wary of links with Mogadishu. The OLF founding leadership, which sprang largely from the civilian *Macha-Tulama Association* (banned by Haile Selassie in 1969), was nationalist, laic and intent on forming an independent Oromo state. In 1979, after Somalia had been defeated by Ethiopia, the Somali government invited the OLF to negotiations in Mogadishu. After

much waiting in Mogadishu it became clear to the OLF that President **Siad Barre** was merely testing the OLF's readiness to submit itself, like the WSLF and SALF, to Somali government control. The government requested that the OLF and SALF should practically merge as a precondition of Somali support for the OLF. Then in March 1980 four members<sup>4</sup> of the OLF's supreme command were killed by a WSLF squad while on their way to top-level talks in Mogadishu. Though Somalia officially denied involvement, relations between the OLF and Mogadishu went into irretrievable decline, leading to the expelling of the OLF office from Mogadishu.

The freeze in relations with Somalia had a number of far-reaching consequences:

- The Somali government increased its support for SALF, which in turn then regularly harassed the OLF, especially in southern Bale province, where the OLF appears to have been confronted twice by a sizeable and well-equipped SALF force. The last encounter was reportedly in August last year, when 1,500 SALF guerrillas<sup>5</sup> surrendered to the OLF together with a lot of small-arms and the radios mentioned above. The OLF leadership today regards SALF more as a convenient source of equipment than as a serious rival.
- Though the Oromos are the largest Muslim group in Ethiopia, Somali propaganda against the OLF has successfully dissuaded the Arab League and the Islamic Conference from backing the OLF in any way, in sharp contrast to the Tigrayan and Eritrean guerrilla movements. Sudan is the first state to allow the OLF cross-border access. (Officially Sudan forbids the OLF to bring arms through Sudan). Somali propaganda for several years has been bolstered by the former OLF leader **Abdel Karim 'Jarra'**. In 1978 he clashed with the younger OLF élite, which criticised his feudal style of leadership. During the power-struggle Jarra became increasingly Islamic. Displaced later that year from the OLF leadership, he took refuge in **Saudi Arabia**, referring to the OLF leadership as atheist and Marxist. The reports of Muslim-Christian antagonisms within the OLF date from Jarra's departure. (A similar war of words is waged by the OLF with Sheik Bilissas' *Islamic Front*, operating on a small scale in Hararghe region and based in Hargeisa in northern Somalia. The Front makes a point of defending Islamic principles against both the Ethiopian dergue and the OLF).
- As a result of its diplomatic and geographical isolation, the OLF has to buy food, weapons and ammunition locally or capture it from government forces. There is no shortage of small-arms and ammunition, partly because the OLF took large numbers of weapons from the hastily retreating Somali army in 1978. Since then a flourishing black market for small-arms has sprung up in Hararghe and Bale. AK-47s are reportedly sold at 70-80 birrs (about \$35). Transport is restricted to camels, mules and foot in every OLF operational area apart from Wollega. The guerrillas live largely from the agricultural surplus of the comparatively well-off Oromo peasantry, and to a small extent from OLF-farmed land. The OLF make a point of not disrupting trading routes or market-places. Indeed, if necessary, it opens new trading routes – such as from the coffee regions of Hararghe to Bale and Sidamo.

Compounding the OLF's isolation is the limited contact it has with other anti-government guerrilla groups. The Eritreans and Tigrayans often say that the Oromos were the strongest supporters of the Dergue in its early stages, and that now the Oromos do not take their share of the struggle against the government. The TPLF continues to call for a united front of all anti-government movements in Ethiopia. But there is no sign that the OLF will join. Six

points should be noted on this score:

1. The OLF is unconvinced by the TPLF's assurance that a united front would guarantee the full cultural and political rights of the different 'nations'. The OLF regard the Oromos as colonised people whose right to self-determination will only be achieved by destroying 'Ethiopia' as a prelude to establishing a federal system.
2. Thus the OLF is against all pan-Ethiopian movements, including remnants of the *Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Party* (EPRP) or *Ethiopian Democratic Union* (EDU). Though the TPLF itself is a wholly Tigrayan movement, the EPDM has a significant 'multinational' element superimposed on its Amharic core. EPDM operates in Gondar and Wollo provinces - both inhabited partly by Oromos - but has not been acknowledged by the OLF.
3. The TPLF called for a united front without first consulting the other guerrilla groups. The OLF believes that a northern alliance - even an Abyssinian opposition pact - is in the making. At this stage it does not appear that TPLF discussions with the OLF, begun only this April, will lead to much unless somehow the Oromos are assured of future self-determination within a federal system. The OLF would therefore like to work out a detailed common political programme as soon as possible.
4. Following large-scale military successes in the north, the TPLF, EPLF, EPDM and other groups have a different perspective: they believe the Dergue is unlikely to survive for more than a few years, and that, at least for the Tigrayans, unity should have the objective of ousting the Amhara from power. The OLF on the other hand needs probably at least a decade to organise nationally the 15m Oromos spread around Ethiopia. Thus the OLF feels that if the Dergue were to fall soon, leading to a federal system, the Oromos would be too disparate to make headway against the other 'nationalities'.
5. The TPLF has good relations with the WSLF, with which 'unity' talks began in April in Mogadishu. If in the unlikely event the WSLF were to join the anti-Dergue Ethiopian opposition, the OLF would almost certainly opt out of any talks.
6. As a balance against Tigrayan-led initiatives, relations between the EPLF and the OLF are quite good. The EPLF, in recognition of the Eritreans' right to independence, is not included in the unity talks. But because of its military superiority and the assistance it gives to most opposition groups, nobody, least of all the TPLF, can ignore its advice.

Militarily, a united front would be significant only if it enabled a TPLF push from Gojam and eastern Wollo to join up with an OLF push eastwards from Wollega into Shoa. But in the best of circumstances that would probably require several years to achieve. ●

#### Footnotes

1. In 1981-82 various small groups of Anuaks and Berthas tried to build up anti-Dergue guerrilla forces. Because of its own weakness in Wollega at the time, the OLF was only able to give moral support. The *Anuak Liberation Front* collapsed completely last year under pressure from the large influx of southern Sudanese refugees and *Sudanese Peoples' Liberation Army* guerrillas. The Bertha guerrillas have also disappeared following unbridgeable splits between the Berthas and the 'watawits', the descendants of the ancient ruling élite of Bela Shangul.
2. Coffee is Wollega's main cash crop. Partly because the growing OLF presence has reduced the number of police in the province, coffee-smuggling is now flourishing. The *Ethiopian Coffee Board* pays 118 birr for 45 kilos. Sudanese traders pay about 400 Sudanese pounds - four times more in real terms.

3. The OLF was 'created' for a second time in 1976 in order to adapt to the 1974 revolution. The earlier OLF movement, based in the Chercher mountains, was practically overtaken by the 1974 peasant movements before being dismantled during the violent military retaliation that summer.
4. The OLF has never revealed the names of those killed. It can be assumed that **Baro Tumsa**, the brother of **Gudina Tumsa**, the former *Mekane Yesus* Church leader in Wollega, was among them.
5. The OLF claims that the *Sidama Liberation Movement* (SLM) helped to encircle SALF forces. Originally the SLM was an affiliate of SALF, and therefore had good relations with Somalia. But we understand that the Ethiopian army has now practically destroyed the SLM's bases, forcing the SLM to seek some accommodation in OLF areas ●

CSO: 3400/2040

ETHIOPIA

MEDICAL DOCTORS GRADUATE FROM GONDAR COLLEGE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] The Gondar College of Medical Sciences has recently graduated the first batch of fifty-nine medical doctors in a colourful ceremony also attended by guests from the Karl Marx University and the Ministry of Higher and Technical Education of the German Democratic Republic which is supporting the training programme of medical doctors.

This was disclosed by Comrade Dr. Zein Ahmed, Assistant Dean of the Gondar College of Medical Sciences in an interview with the Ethiopian Herald. The graduation of the first batch of medical doctors coincided with the 30th Anniversary of the former public Health College, currently known as the Gondar College of Medical Sciences, as well as with preparations for the Tenth Anniversary of the Revolution. "It has been a significant occasion for us to assess past achievements and embark upon collective efforts aimed at expanding health services through manpower training in line with the policy and directives formulated by the revolutionary leadership," Comrade Dr. Zein stated.

Comrade Dr. Zein also gave a detailed account of the changes undergone by the former Gondar Public Health College during its thirty years of existence. The Assistant Dean further noted that the College began training medical doctors in 1978, following a series of discussions among health professionals under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, which introduced a new curriculum for the training of all health personnel in the country.

Other than the training of medical doctors, which lasts 6 years, the College also trains comprehensive nurses, sanitarians and laboratory technicians, Comrade Dr. Zein added. Outlining the pivotal role being played by the College, he said that it attaches great importance to the provision of primary health care and manpower training in accordance with the country's Ten-Year Plan Development.

The Assistant Dean, who qualified the College as an example for demonstrating the possibility of integrating teaching with research and services, observed that the college had provided in the past the region of Gondar with basic health services and is currently giving specialized medical care.

Some of the major problems confronting the Gondar College of Medical Sciences comprise, among others, inadequate infrastructure, manpower shortage, Ethiopanization of the faculty as well as gearing the curriculum towards primary health care approach, the Assistant Dean concluded.

ETHIOPIA

WORKSHOP ON MARKET ANALYSIS, TECHNOLOGY SELECTION OPENS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] a 17-day training seminar on Market Analysis and Technology Selection, jointly organized by the Industrial Projects Service (IPS), within the Ministry of Industry and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), got underway at the Addis Ababa Hilton Hotel yesterday.

Comrade Mammo Bahta, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Industry who officially opened the workshop, stressed the significance of such a training programme, which coincides with the launching of the country's first comprehensive Ten-Year Leading Plan, that sets forth the scope, direction and emphasis of the nation's development efforts in the decade ahead. Comrade Mammo said that Socialist Ethiopia has reorganized and rationalized the operation and management of the major nationalized enterprises including the launching of six annual development campaigns.

The Permanent Secretary said the development campaigns have enabled the nation not only to fully utilize existing industrial production capacity thus raising production, but also to gain and accumulate planning experience, that has proved very valuable in the preparation of the Ten-Year Leading Plan. Comrade Mammo pointed out that the need for careful studies, planning, preparation and implementation of development projects will be felt more and more as the implementation of the Ten-Year Leading Plan progresses.

Comrade Mammo also spoke of the work of the Industrial Projects Service (IPS), which was set up with the object of alleviating the shortage of skilled personnel for the preparation of projects. He said the IPS is providing a central consultancy service and doing a commendable job, which only a year ago was exclusively handed by foreign consultants at exorbitant costs. He also complimented the UNDP and UNIDO for the valuable assistance they have given to IPS and praised UNIDO for its decision to conduct seminars and workshops, which would be to the benefit of all developing countries.

Comrade Mammo Bahta said the selection and adaptation of technologies is of paramount importance. He stressed that the type of technology selected determines not only the level of investment required, but also the scope and level of employment we can create, the nature of dependence on foreign countries and the possibilities of developing our own technologies.

The other speaker, Mr. K. Vencatachellum, UNIDO Senior Industrial Development Field Advisor for Ethiopia, lauded the progress made by the two-year old IPS, with whom his office has been closely associated. He said IPS is destined to play a significant role in the industrial development of Ethiopia and can even develop its consulting capability and extended its services to other African countries.

The UNIDO official spoke of the importance of the selection, acquisition and transfer of technology adding that every developing country should formulate a strategy suited to its own development objectives. He said developing countries have several possibilities of directing their technology policies towards an adequate mix of obtaining the technologies from abroad and of developing and adapting them for particular use. He also added that UNIDO and UNCTAD are helping Ethiopia to develop these essential capabilities within the Ethiopian Centre for Technology.

Comrade Getinet Wolde Giorgis, General Manager of IPS, related that his agency was created in 1982 for carrying out consultancy services for project generation, preparation and evaluation and implementation areas. He said that the present workshop is one of the series of functional skill-development programme, forming part of an on-going training scheme using well-known experts. He said IPS has plans to invite other institutions to make use of its programmes. He further clarified the reasons why there are participants in the workshop from industrial corporations, the Development Projects Study Agency (DPSA), Agro-Industrial Development Bank (AIDB) and the Ministry of State Farms.

Lectures at the workshop will be delivered by two international experts assigned by UNIDO. They are Dr. Janusz Lukasik, senior lecturer at the Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw, who will be lecturing on market analysis, while Mr. Jyotirmay Majumdar, senior lecturer and Assistant Director, Project Planning Centre for Developing Countries at Bradford University, U.K., who will be speaking on selection of technology.

Taking part in the seminar are 35 experts in project planning and implementation drawn from the IPS, various corporations under the Ministry of Industry and other government organizations engaged in development activities.

CSO: 3400/2037

IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING BEGINS IN AWASSA, JIMMA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] Marxist-Leninist ideological training courses for university, junior college and secondary school teachers got underway yesterday in Awassa, the regional capital of Sidamo, and Jimma capital of Kaffa region.

The one at Awassa is being attended by 60 lecturers drawn from the various faculties of the Addis Ababa University as well as lecturers from several junior colleges in the country, including the Awassa Junior Agricultural College.

The course, comprising political economy, concepts of scientific communism and general understanding of Marxism-Leninism is being given by scholars from the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC), the Higher Education Commission and the Yekatit '66 Political School.

Comrade Dr. Mulugeta Semru, Deputy Commissioner for Higher Education, said in opening the course at the Awassa Junior Agricultural College that in the efforts being made to train socialist citizens, teachers play an important role. He reminded participants of the course that much is expected from them to understand and teach the long and short-term programmes of the party especially at this juncture when we are about to form the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

The ideological course underway at the Jimma Junior Agricultural College which will last for six weeks was opened by Comrade Tesfaye Dubale, Head of the Curriculum Department in the Ministry of Education, and is being attended by junior and senior secondary school teachers drawn from eight regions.

Comrade Tesfaye Dubale said on the occasion that political education, which promotes both socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism as a weapon for building a socialist order, has been slated as a compulsory subject to be instructed from grades four through twelve, in the ministry's curriculum.

He urged the selected trainees to prepare themselves for carrying out the heavy responsibilities entrusted to them.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Abebe Alaro, head of political education in the Curriculum Department of the Ministry of Education outlined the aims and the programme of the course.

The course participants will also be briefed by comrades drawn from the central committee of COPWE, the Yekatit '66 Political School and the Ministry of Education.

CSO: 3400/2037

ETHIOPIA

PARTY FOUNDING CONFERENCES GAIN MOMENTUM

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Jul 84 pp 1, 2, 4, 5

[Text] The party founding conference of the department of the National Military Service was held yesterday in the presence of Comrade Brig. Gen. Siyoum Mekonnen, head of the military commissariat within the Ministry of Interior and COPWE Central Committee member delegated by the Central Committee of COPWE.

At the conference Comrade Captain Tefera Haile, head of the political department of the National Military Service, presented the central report of the organization on which constructive exchange of ideas was conducted. Later party commission members were elected by secret ballot who later elected their first secretary.

At the conference message of support sent from National Military Service institutions were read out.

Speaking on the occasion Comrade Siyoum Mekonnen pointed out that organizing the National Military Service and the activities being made at present should not be considered an easy job and added that the efforts made in preparing training centres and training of the recruits has been satisfactory and dependable.

Comrade Captain Tefera Hailu gave a report at the conference outlining the efforts made to translate into deeds the National Military Service and the activities being accomplished at present.

Similary party founding conference which were held in Hararghe, Eritrea and Gojam regions as of Monday ended yesterday by electing party commission members and representatives for the higher body.

Comrade Legesse Asfaw, Standing Committee member of the PMAC and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Amanuel Amde Michael, Minister of Law and Justice and COPWE Central Committee member, and Comrade Alemu Abebe, COPWE Central Committee member were in Harar, Asmara and in Bahir Dar towns respectively as delegates of the Central Committee of COPWE.

At the conferences in the three regions first secretaries for the regional Workers Party of Ethiopia were elected. In this connection Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, Comrade Tefera Wonde and Comrade Zeleke Beyene were elected first secretaries of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia of Hararghe, Eritria and Gojjam regions, respectively.

Speaking at the party founding conference held in Mokonnen Hall of Harar town, Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Harar region, gave a report of the activities of the region in different development endeavours. He pointed out the activities of peasants cooperatives, and the development efforts taken to cover the region with greenery by planting over 52,000,000 (fifty two million) different tree seedlings. He disclosed that there are at present 152 major and small industries which gave considerable support to construct the economy of the country. He added, of the total industries, the Harar Beer Factory was recently completed.

Additional role in supporting the economy of the country and in giving job opportunities to over 500 workers. He stressed the increase in the number of schools in the region after the eruption of the Revolution and the success of the literacy campaign.

At the party founding conference held in COPWE hall of Asmara town Comrade Tefera Wonde, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Eritrea region, reviewed the activities of the region after the eruption of the Revolution in the political, economic and social fields.

He disclosed that with help of the Red Star All-Purpose Revolutionary Campaign supported by 14 task forces different economic constructions are being accomplished at a cost of 299,238,276 birr. He added that conducive conditions have been created so that those service rendering organisations which had ceased functioning because of security problems may start work again. Comrade Tefera also gave a lengthy report on the activities of peasants cooperatives, women and youth associations which are very strongly organized.

Speaking on the occasion Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, Minister of Law and Justice and COPWE Central Committee member spoke delegated by the Central Committee of COPWE outlining the long and arduous struggle made by paying heavy sacrifices for the success of the Revolution and for the tangible and fruitful result just achieved in the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. He reminded the newly elected WPE members that more struggle is expected from them to safeguard the security of the working people and to further achieve victories.

At the closing speech made by Comrade Tefera Wonde, COPWE Central Committee member and first secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia for Eritrea region, he said the fruitful result of the struggle for the formation of the party gives pride not only to the participants of the conference but the whole working people and the Revolutionary Army which has scored victory after victory by defeating the enemies of the country. He promised that all the newly elected WPE members will live up to their responsibilities vested upon them.

At the WPE Conference held in Gojjam region Comrade Zeicke Beyene, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Gojjam region, reported the activities of peasants, handicraft cooperatives and small scale industries in the region. He said that the region has been awarded gold Mercury in recognition of the activities of the inhabitants of the region in different development endeavours during the last ten years of the Revolution.

Founding conferences for the workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) continue to take place in different regions of the country.

The WPE conference at the regional level held for the part two days in Awassa town, Sidamo region, was addressed by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee member, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and COPWE Executive Committee member, who attended the conference delegated by the Central Committee of COPWE.

In a statement at the conclusion of the WPE conference in Sidamo region, Comrade Berhanu said that Ethiopian revolutionaries had paid immense sacrifices for WPE which guarantees the freedom, progress and prosperity of the broad masses.

Comrade Berhanu praised the discipline of the participants of the PWE conference and stated that this shows a correct understanding of the functions of a party. Noting that such understanding is an outcome of a high level of ideological consciousness, Comrade Berhanu said that the revolutionary participation seen in the proceedings of the conference demonstrates that the party is being laid down on a firm and strong foundation.

After emphasising the high stage of development achieved through the revolutionary process, Comrade Berhanu praised the role played by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Comrade Berhanu urged that constant vigilance must be maintained in defence of the Revolution, and, in this connection, pointed out that the strategy employed by the regional COPWE to foil anti-popular activities sets an example to other regions.

Further stressing that the founding of a WPE committee in the region opens a new and historic chapter in the revolutionary process, Comrade Berhanu called on the regional WPE members to work with a new spirit and increased diligence.

Also speaking at the regional WPE founding conference, Comrade Girma Habte-Gabriel, COPWE Central Committee member and first WPE secretary for the region, said that the conference was conducted democratically and that its success manifests strength in ideological and organisational unity.

The scientific leadership provided by the COPWE Central Committee and its unstinted support to revolutionaries in the past four years were decisive in the success of the revolutionary struggle, Comrade Girma Habte-Gabriel said further reaffirming wholehearted support to the revolutionary leadership and dedication for the defense of the revolutionary gains in the political, economic, social and military fields.

Similarly at the party founding conference which took place in Wollo region Monday Comrade Ashagre Yegletu, COPWE Central committee member delegated by the CC of COPWE urged the participants to consolidate the gains of the revolution and fulfill the basic requirements of the working people and to contribute their share in laying firm grounds for materiel and technical bases.

In conclusion, Comrade Girma Newaye, COPWE Central Committee member and first WPE Secertary of the region, noted the decisiveness of the leadership of working people for the country's development. He also underscored the able and dedicated leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam and called all revolutionary comrades to strive for the country's development in line with the revolutionary leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Addressing the party founding conference of Illubabor region as a delegate of the Central Committee of COPWE, Comrade Fasika Sidelil, COPWE Central Committee member said that it was most gratifying to note to see the political maturity and organizational leadership imbued with remarkable discipline of delegates taking part in the party founding conference of WPE at the regional level in the past two days.

He urged the participants of the conference that they must be able to broaden the perspective of their knowledge while at the same time adopt a good working relationship with mass organizations and other agencies that advocate the interests of the masses.

He noted that the occasional visit of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam to the region had immensely contributed towards the fast development of the region.

In a platform adopted at the end of the conference, the participants pledged that they will strive to translate the regulations and resolutions of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) into action under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam which is the basis for the realization of the party and the construction of socialism in this country.

CSO: 3400/2037

ETHIOPIA

PARTY FOUNDING CONFERENCE IN ADDIS GETS UNDER WAY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) founding conference in Addis Ababa got underway here yesterday on regional level at the Yekatit '66 Political School.

The two-day conference within the limits of the capital city is being attended by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, who is delegated by the CC of COPWE.

Party founding meetings at primary organisation level which began throughout the country early in June and has since progressively advanced to district and provincial levels have had the unflinching support of the inhabitants of the city from the very beginning who also turned out by their thousands yesterday to give vent to their support and express jubilation for the Addis Ababa regional party founding conference.

Residents of the city were lined up from Liberation Square at Megabit 28 Patriots' Monument to Yekatit '66 Political School carrying the banner of the WPE and the national flag and expressed admiration for the leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu. The large crowd chanted revolutionary slogans expressing their readiness to translate into deeds the directives of the vanguard party for the establishment of which the Ethiopian broad masses had paid immense sacrifices in the recent years of the revolutionary struggle.

On arrival at Yekatit '66 Political School, the Revolutionary Leader was welcomed by Comrade Lemma Gutoma, member of the CC of COPWE and COPWE representative for Addis Ababa, members of COPWE Committee for Addis Ababa and the first secretaries of the WPE within the five zones of the Addis Ababa COPWE office.

The conference was set in motion after the arrival of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam and the agenda and programme of the conference was unanimously approved by the participants.

Later presidium members were elected in recognition of their creative ability, discipline and the role they played in agitational and organizational duties, after which list of names for organizational, propaganda, proposal review and

documentational affairs commissions was presented. The result of the election of the three work commissions was also approved by the participants of the conference.

The founding conference then heared the central report of Comrade Lemma Gutema, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Addis Ababa, and constructive ideas on the report were exchanged.

In his report, Comrade Lemma emphasized the activities of the Addis Ababa COPWE office and also the sacrifices paid by the residents of addis Ababa for the success of the Revolution.

Comrade Lemma explained that the Addis Ababa COPWE had carried out numerous organisational, ideological and political activities since COPWE began its work officially in July 1972 Ethiopian calendar year. He said that the Addis Ababa COPWE had been fulfilling its duties on the basis of six monthly programmes in accordance with the guidelines it receives from the Central Committee of COPWE.

Comrade Lemma also noted the achievements of the Addis Ababa COPWE to prepare new revolutionaries from among the masses in addition to the effort made to bring together within the capital revolutionaries on the basis of their class alliance and who are united both ideologically and organisationally.

Comrade Lemma further stressed the results attained in organising the masses under mass organizations and in consolidating the relations between the Addis Ababa COPWE and the mass organisations. He said that in Addis Ababa today Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth and Women's Associations (REYA/REWA) have each 284 basic associations and operate in the 25 UDA, the five zones as well as at the city level. Comrade Lemma added that REYA has 176,802 members, while REWA has 160,000 members in the city.

Comrade Lemma also elaborated on the achievements of organising workers, urban residents, teachers and other sections of society within the capital. He underscored the contributions the associations made for the defence of the Revolution and the Motherland, for the progress and growth of the economy as well as for the development of socialist culture. He also noted the services rendered by the mass organisations for the fulfilment of the mission of Addis Ababa COPWE.

Comrade Lemma said that out of the 153 industries managed under the Ministry of Industry 50 are in Addis Ababa with 35 per cent of industrial workers. The report also indicated the measures taken to safeguard the residents of Addis Ababa from profiteers kebele cooperative shops whose capital has now grown to 12 million birr from only one million birr at the beginning. Comrade Lemma also pointed out the problems of city buses and the activities of handicraft cooperatives.

Comrade Lemma enumerated the progress in transport, health and educational services within the city. As regards postal services within the transport and communications sector, Comrade Lemma said that postal distribution had increased by 50 per cent and telephone services by 81 per cent. He said that telephone calls that were 68 million in 1966 have today reached 170 million.

In the field of health, Comrade Lemma noted the attention paid by the Revolutionary Government to the development of health services in the city. He said that hospital beds that were 2,096 prior to Revolution have today risen to 3,105, whereas clinics belonging to the Ministry of Health have increased from three to 16 and those belonging to other organizations from 42 to 57. All in all, medical treatment is given in the city to 1,488,000 patients every year, Comrade Lemma said.

As regards the literacy campaign, Comrade Lemma stressed in his report that owing to the ceaseless efforts of students and teachers illiteracy had gone down in the city from 26 per cent to 3.52 per cent.

In connection with kindergartens, he said that following the upsurge of Revolutions, 88 kindergartens have been set up which are run under government institutions, missions and mass organizations.

In the field of housing, he said that within the period from 1968 to 1976. housing co-operatives in the city with a total membership of 9,887 members have been set up and have been given legal recognition. Of the co-operatives, 172 have built 8,955 housing units at a cost of 56,657,182 birr, while the remaining 180 embracing 4,832 members are presently engaged in building dwellings for their 4,932 members, Comrade Lemma said.

Comrade Lemma mentioned the relentless efforts exerted by the Addis Ababa COPWE for the success of COPWE's mission and further noted in his report the proud and praise-worthy victories scored under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

CSO: 3400/2037

ETHIOPIA

REVOLUTIONARY ROLE OF COOPERATIVES OUTLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Arefayne Hagos]

[Text] "The development of the agricultural sector is a prerequisite for overcoming the scarcity of food-stuffs, and for the acquisition of the raw materials and foreign currency necessary for an expanded industrial development. We should all realize, therefore, that the efforts we exert to raise the development of agriculture to this higher level are directly related to the advancement of the overall economic development of the nation."

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam thus underscored the decisive role of the agricultural sector of the National economy in his Central Report to the Second COPWE Congress. In this connection, it should be emphasized that a very high level of agricultural development can be achieved only "if a system of large-scale farming is instituted and the organization of the productive forces is made suitable to employ improved farm machinery and other technological products." Indeed, a small and scattered agricultural practice has proved hazardous to a development of every nation. In the capitalist countries, the small holdings were transformed into large farms by absorbing the small peasant holdings into capitalist estates. However, these modes of development are based on exploitation and leads to serious socio-economic crisis.

Our path of development is the socialist path. "Our chosen path," declared Comrade Chairman Mengistu, "is a line of development in which justice prevails. Our development philosophy is not to enrich the few but to raise the living standard of the entire working people to a higher level of prosperity. To achieve this in the agricultural sector, the application of modern technology on large co-operative farms must be speeded-up. And this, in turn, can be accomplished, in the conditions of our country, only if the rural areas are organized into producers' co-operatives."

The Revolutionary Government has indeed been exerting and continues to exert, indefatigable efforts in this direction. The issuance of the directive on the establishment of peasants producers' co-operatives in June, 1979, was the decisive victory scored to that end.

Heeding the Leninist teaching that stresses careful, gradual and well-argued approach to solving the problem of collectivisation, the revolutionary

leadership has given a complete freedom to every peasant, as to joining the co-operatives. To enable the peasantry realize the benefits of joining a co-operative, much attention is given to explanatory work and methods of persuasion. The organization of co-operatives naturally appeals to the peasant, for all the members of a co-operative take an active part in discussing and deciding various issues. As a result of concerted efforts, 19,579 Kebele peasants' associations with a total membership of 5,164,178 and 3,651 peasants service co-operatives whose service reaches over 4.6 million peasant households, and 1,021 producers' co-operatives operating at the melba and welba levels have been established until the end of 1983.

The reader may pause here to ask what melba and welba are:

Bearing in mind the Leninist principles of organizing co-operatives and the experiences attained by socialist countries in this regard, Socialist Ethiopia has been undertaking stagewise measures in setting up co-operatives. Melba is the initial stage where there is partial amalgamation and joint use of farming tools. At this stage, personal plots are retained in co-operative farming. The second stage, Welba, socializes all the tools and means of production. The large land plots occupied by the co-operative at this stage necessitate the use of mechanised system. Sizes of the personal plots are lowered and restricted while the wage distribution is according to the principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." The final phase will be the amalgamation of five such co-operatives to form a Weland. This stage is naturally a highly productive one.

Since collectivization consolidates local revolutionary bodies by discouraging the reviving tendencies of the Kulaks its expansion is vital for transforming agricultural production along socialist principles. The assistance of the state is especially important at the initial period of collectivisation. Accordingly, training centres for peasants have been built in various parts of our country, and self-defence detachments (people's militia) are being consolidated and literacy campaign is being carried out throughout the country. Moreover, co-operatives have been given priority in obtaining loans and the state protects them from private brokers by organizing purchasing centres, establishing acceptable purchasing prices, and organizing co-operative and state marketing system in the countryside.

Georgi Galperin, in his book "Ethiopia", published three years ago wrote:  
"...Ethiopians are beginning to apply quite broadly and creatively the experience accumulated in socialist countries, especially in the USSR, in restructuring the countryside."

As Comarade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam underlined in his Central Report to the Second COPWE Congress, the agricultural sector must follow the socialist path of development, tested in practice by socialist countries, in order to remove the visible inadequacies of rural life and raise the living standard of the peasantry, and to build an economy on a strong industrial base which is the only guarantee for the well-being and improvement of the entire working people.

Progressive forces of the world on our side and the Ethiopian masses determined to struggle for constructing a just social order, the formation of WPE makes this objective more easily attainable.

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

VETERINARIANS GRADUATE--DEBRE ZEIT (ENA)--The 15th batch of assistant veterinaries trained for two years at the Debre-Zeit Assistant Veterinaries Training Institute under the Higher Education Commission graduated here yesterday with diplomas. Other 32 students who followed a series of education on agriculture and accounting at the Debre Zeit branch of the Addis Ababa University also graduated with diplomas while prizes were awarded to those who scored the highest results in the three fields of education. Comrade Mulugeta Semeru, Deputy Commissioner for the Commission of Higher Education handed out the diplomas and prizes to the graduates at a ceremony held at the premises of the training institute. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Mulugeta said that, even if Ethiopia has a livestock resource, this has not given a balanced contribution toward the development of the national economy because of the backward system of cattle rearing, shortage of animal fodder, failure to control animal diseases and shortage of skilled man-power. Comrade Mulugeta also noted the significance of the institute in producing skilled man-power that would contribute towards modern cattle raising plays a pivotal role in increasing foreign currency. He urged the graduates to exert the maximum effort towards this end. Comrade Dr. Fisseha Gebre-Ab, Dean of the Addis Ababa University's veterinaries faculty and the Debre Zeit Assistant Veterinaries Training Institute, earlier, stated on his part that Ethiopia did not fully tap its livestock resources mainly because of shortage of skilled man power. He said the institute has trained 691 students in the past 21 years to ameliorate the problems and he added that in accordance with the due attention given in the post-revolution period, 21 trainees are expected to graduate next year with digrees for the first time. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jul 84 p 4]

'AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL' CORRECTION--In the report on the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) in AC Vol 25 No 15 we inadvertently stated that there were 100 territorial defence units of government troops in Wollega province. In fact, in addition to the 1,000 troops stationed at Asoso, there are only about 100 troops from the defence units. We are also informed by the OLF that unity talks between the Tigrayan Peoples' Liberation Front (TPLF) and the OLF are continuing. The chances of a TPLF-OLF agreement is therefore not as unlikely as previously suggested. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 1 Aug 84 p 8]

CSO: 3400/2037

RENOVATION OF GRANITE CRUSHING PLANT REPORTED

Conakry HOROYA in French 19 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by N'Famory Kaba: "SONACAG: 100,000 Metric Tons of Aggregate Per Year"]

[Text] Last Tuesday, Captain Mohamed Lamine Sakho, member of the CMRN and minister for industry, accompanied by executives from industry, international cooperation in planning and statistics, and the Presidency's Central Office for Projects, inaugurated the renovation work of the Maneah granite crushing plant and the Yimbaya flag plant.

In 1963 SONACAG (Granite Crushing Plant) was created by inheriting the collection of machines and equipment of the quarries which declared bankruptcy, as well as those of the national building companies such as ENB, CBA, and ENCBI. Since then, SONACAG has struggled with innumerable difficulties.

For the renovation of this plant, our country has benefited from loans on very advantageous terms from the International Development Association, and from the OPEC International Development Fund. After the loan was received, our government benefited from the assistance of the Engineering Consultant Company, Dorch Consult of Munich (FRG), to help with the formulation of files, invitations to tender, negotiations, and awarding of contracts, and the supervision of the renovation work.

It was in this way that the Brohringer Ratzinger Company of the FRG was chosen to carry out the project. This was the subject of a contract signed on 31 January 1984 between Guinea and this company.

The contract deals with the renovation of the Maneah granite quarry which will make it possible to reach a production capacity of 100,000 metric tons of aggregate per year, i.e., 200 metric tons per hour in an 8 hour day.

The work to be done is as follows:

The installation of a complete crushing and screening line; the installation of a pulverizing line; the supply of materiel, and granite extraction and transport machines; the supply of two generating sets of 300 KVA

[kilovolt-amperes] each; the supply of a batch of spare parts for 2 years of operation; the construction of an administrative building; the construction of a social services building, a repair shop, and of all purpose buildings; the training of personnel both in Guinea and abroad; and finally, technical assistance for the first 6 months of operation. The cost of the supplies and works specified above totals DM 11,450,078 and 1,710,000 sylis, i.e., a total contract amount of DM 11,640,078.

In Yimbaya, in accordance with contract No 51,700 of 30 January 1984, the work of renovating the flag plant was begun under the supervision of the Chovet Engineering Company S O Lyon-France. Created in 1964, the object of the plant was to construct pavement using reconstituted local natural materials (granite, slate, limestone). Unfortunately, those in charge of the plant very quickly adopted what was then the easy way out: the importing of 90 percent of the constituents of flag, rocks existing in Guinea included. This policy very soon led the plant into supply and financing problems.

Nevertheless, substitute materials were tested and adopted, and efforts in the direction of making the plant independent were made. But if the market question is not a problem, that of regularity in the supply of secondary materials and spare parts is a prerequisite to the profitability of the plant.

That is why, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, Captain Mohamed Lamine Sako made an appeal to the foreign partners, particularly the engineering consultant, Dorsch Consult, the entrepreneur, Bohringer, and the Chovet Engineering Company S O Lyon-France on the one hand, and to the Guinean executives and technicians on the other, asking them to unite their efforts in order to realize ahead of time the operations planned for 12 months for the crushing plant, and for 18 months for the flag plant, and to work with strict observance of the quality standards for the work and supplies.

9824  
CSO: 3419/851

SUCCESSION OF HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, ECONOMIC CRISIS EXAMINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 18 Jul 84 pp 5-6

[Text]

The forthcoming party congress might well bring the issue to a definitive head. The election of a vice-president, either on the same list as Houphouët-Boigny or independently in a run-off with several candidates in competition, has several disadvantages for him. Firstly, an election confers a certain popular legitimacy on a challenger, who could not subsequently be dismissed without touching off an institutional crisis. Hence some observers expect Houphouët-Boigny to pull out a joker from his hand before the congress. One scenario being considered is the creation of a premiership in place of the vice-presidency. Like president **Habib Bourguiba** in **Tunisia**, Houphouët-Boigny would both have assured his position as ultimate arbiter and nominated his successor. And if necessary a premier can be easily replaced.

**Presidential succession stakes**

Although there has been no fundamental change recently in the succession line-up, a number of subtle shifts have taken place. There are seven front-runners:

- **Phillipe Yacé** former president of the National Assembly. A member of the small Alladjan tribe from the coastal town of Jacqueville, he fell into relative disgrace after being dropped in 1980 by Houphouët-Boigny. In Ivorian public opinion this is in his favour, and is largely responsible for his spectacular comeback. *Radio trottoir* says that Yacé, now aged 63, was sidelined because he was too nationalistic, critical of French influence and the pervasive role of non-Ivorian Africans in the economy. In a time of crisis, this perceived xenophobia is popular. Moreover, it is now widely held that when Yacé was in the forefront of the political scene the country experienced uninterrupted economic prosperity. Luckily for Yacé, public opinion has a short-lived and selective memory. For over a decade Yacé was Houphouët-Boigny's right-hand man and the prime artisan of many repressive policies.

Yacé benefits from a number of factors. Above all, a large sector of the population is fed up with Baoulé rule. Yacé, from a numerically insignificant tribe, is in a good position to maintain the country's tribal balance. Likewise, he could rally a good portion of the old guard in resistance to the rapid rise of the 30-

45-year-old generation. He can count on considerable support in all regions of the country. The years he spent administering the PDCI were invaluable. But two imponderables probably dictate his future: his health and the attitude France adopts towards him. If Houphouët-Boigny dies suddenly without a designated successor, Yacé will have an excellent chance of becoming president. On the other hand, Houphouët-Boigny appears to hold a grudge against him and, if he can control the succession, would do all in his power to short-circuit Yacé's ambitions.

● **Henri Konan Bedié**, president of the National Assembly. If elections for a successor had been held after the 1980 PDCI congress, Bedié, without a doubt, would have triumphed. But his popular following has flagged recently, partly because of the high profile of his office, partly because of a dispute touched off by some younger MPs involving Bedié's financial acumen. A French public relations firm has advised him to adopt a low profile, and as a result he is now seen less in public. His Baoulé origin is to his advantage in some ways, but he has competition from others of this powerful tribe, many with direct family links with the president. He counts on support from young technocrats in the state administration. To reinforce this connection he recruits students from a variety of ethnic groups, sending them abroad (especially to the United States) with handsome scholarships and then finding them lucrative posts upon their return. Bedié has many friends in Washington, where he was once ambassador, and in the *World Bank*, where he worked from 1977 to 1980.

● **Emmanuel Dioulo**, the mayor of Abidjan. From the small coastal Ebrié tribe, he has recently made overtures to Yacé, whom he fought at the 1980 PDCI congress, realising that the wind is blowing in Yacé's favour. Once a firm partisan of Bedié, and close to the first lady, Dioulo tried to launch himself as a presidential candidate. He even proposed himself that the capital be moved to Yamoussoukro. Many Ivorians regard with scepticism his expediences. His chances of becoming president are marginal.

● **Camille Alliali**, minister of state and PDCI director. A Baoulé, aged 57, he is a faithful backer of the president. He has also taken over from the ailing **Auguste Denise**, a Baoulé-Antillais mérié, as coordinator of the unofficial Baoulé lobby, whose goal is to make sure that a Baoulé is the next president. The prime mover of this lobby is Houphouët-Boigny's elder sister, **Mamie Fatié**, who many consider the second most powerful person in the country. (Other Baoulé personalities are **Vieux Simon**, chief of the Yamoussoukro district, and his spokesman **Aloumo**). Working against Alliali is his lack of a precise political profile and the limited support he has within the administration.

● **Jean Konan Banny**, minister of defence. A presidential cousin and a born politician, he was educated as a lawyer. He is a skillful public orator. Once a favourite of the armed forces, his popularity has suffered from austerity measures which have reduced officers' living standards and promotion possibilities. He has sought to forge an alliance with the Beté, especially from Daloa. His key Beté connections are Gen. **Zézé Barouan**, commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and **Maurice Sery Gnoléba**, minister of state. If he can consolidate these relationships, his hand will obviously be strengthened.

● **Mathieu Ekra**, minister of state. An Abouré, a small tribe from the centre south, he is a member of the old-guard who could seriously challenge Baoulé hegemony. Together with Houphouët-Boigny, he is the only active founding member of the PDCI. Thus he represents a sense of continuity for the party and the state. Ekra has strengthened his personal links with the president, since the latter's latest consort (from the Togolese Grunitsky family) is the younger sister of his second wife. For family reasons, he is a declared enemy of Yacé: he divorced Yacé's younger sister. Ekra has close links with West Germany and France, both of which held him in high esteem. His presidential chances are based on a possible stalemate between Yacé and a Baoulé candidate, making Ekra an ideal compromise.

● **Balla Keita**, minister of education. He has tried hard to preempt the other presidential candidates from the poorer Muslim northern region. Of Malinké origin, his mother was Ivorian, his father Upper Voltan, a fact which his numerous opponents use against him. Trying to rally support on a regional and religious ticket, Keita has come up against strong opposition from the northern establishment who view him as a young upstart. Earlier this year the deputy mayor of Korhogo, **Gon Coulibaly**, refused to welcome a delegation he was leading there. Southerners derisively refer to him as "Zerbo", to play up his Upper Voltan connections. Likewise, the intellectual élite looks down upon him, especially since he tried to coin a term - "Nanaism" - to describe Houphouët-Boigny's system of power.

Following the military coup in neighbouring Guinea and the coup attempt against President **Paul Biya** in **Cameroun**, Ivorian officials started paying much closer attention to the country's armed forces. Konan Banny met separately with the officers and non-commissioned officers to explain government policy and to discuss any of their grievances. In particular, he stressed that the economic crisis meant that all promotions and overseas training courses were to be practically frozen for a two-year period. He also tried to play down the events in Guinea,

Konan Banny has been no less active in military politics in his efforts to ensure that a Baoulé succeeds Gen. **Barouan** as head of the armed forces. A key officer to preempt is deputy commander-in-chief Col. **Roger Zinzou**, whose mother was Baoulé but whose father came from **Benin**. Konan Banny's ploy was to offer Zinzou a financially attractive post as head of the Abidjan public transport corporation, Sotra, in the hope that he would retire from the army. But he declined the offer. Col. **Mbahia**, inspector of the Abidjan military district and brother of the former minister of defence, **Mbahia Blé**, had been tipped to take over from Zinzou. Although Zinzou is not renowned for his abilities, or his finesse, Col Mbahia is viewed in certain army ranks as a purely political candidate whose promotion at a relatively young age was the result of his tribal and family backers.

In command of the key 1st Battalion in Abidjan is Col. **Lavry**, a Godié (a Beté sub-group) from Fresco. A hardline officer, he is known for the ruthless repression at Gagnoa in 1970 and the discovery of a coup attempt by police officer **Oulai Zoumana** in 1980. He is generally considered a dependable pro-government officer, who would not look twice before quashing a protest movement in the capital. His appointment displaced a popular officer, Col. **Ori**, who is now inspector of the military district of Bouaké, in the heart of Boualé country. A Beté from Gagnoa, Col. Ori has a reputation of being of impeccable integrity. The 2nd Battalion in Daloa is commanded by Col. **Loba**, an Ebrié. The commander of the Gendarmerie Nationale is Col. **Bodty**, a

Baoulé-Gouro *métis*, who replaced Gen. N'daw, of Senegalese origin, who became minister of the armed forces in the last cabinet reshuffle. Col. Coulibaly, a Malinké, commands the air force.

All the elements are still in place for a major crisis. Above all, **Houphouët-Boigny** still declines to discuss the delicate succession issue. The expected economic upturn has not materialised and prospects for recovery during the next two years look slim. Infighting between the principle barons and ethnic and regional clans (AC Vol 23 No 19), though more subtle than in the past, is becoming ever more entrenched. There is now an additional sense of unease following **Guinean** president Sékou Touré's death in March: Ivory Coast is at present the only civilian government in the entire sub-region.

The all-important congress of the ruling *Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire-Rassemblement Démocratique Africain* (PDCI-RDA) is now scheduled for September 1985. Legislative and presidential elections are due to follow. The next 12 months will therefore be decisive in the presidential succession race.

The feverish political atmosphere has been intensified by an unprecedented number of tracts, clandestinely published by opposition groups, which have been circulating around Abidjan. One of the rare means of political expression in the Ivory Coast's one party system, the tracts for the first time question Houphouët-Boigny's political heritage and refer to the failure of the PDCI. One of the most incisive tracts, entitled "The Bitter Balance sheet of the Ivory Coast in '84", lashes out at the regime's economic management, entrenched peculation and other sundry practices. Another tract denounced the activities of a number of the regime's ambitious "young lions", particularly Dr Alphonse Djédjé Mady, minister of health, Jean-Jacques Béchio, minister of the civil service and Balla Keita, minister of education. It was a sign of the extent of warfare within PDCI ranks, and the direct result of Houphouët-Boigny's policy of using the young generation to counteract the old guard. Despite police efforts, the authors of the various tracts apparently remain unidentified. At one point the minister of information, Amadou Thiam, had to insist that the state-controlled media cover the activities of all government members, not just the high-profile younger set.

Beyond the ever-present succession issue and the fallout from the economic crisis, Ivorians and the expatriate community remain preoccupied by an unabated crime wave in Abidjan and the main urban centres. Despite reinforced police efforts and donations of radio equipment, motorcycles, sophisticated patrol vehicles and petrol by a number of western

governments and the local **Lebanese** community, organised armed attacks and shoot-outs with the police occur almost daily. The **Mitterrand** administration has even dispatched to Abidjan a special police brigade to reassure the numerous French *coopérants* and businessmen there. Although Ivorian public opinion tends to blame nationals from **Ghana**, **Mali**, **Guinea**, **Upper Volta** and **Niger** for much of the crime, most gangs are directed from behind-the-scenes by the Ivorian underworld. Ivorian recruiters sometimes go to Upper Volta to hire the young unemployed there for organised robbery in the Ivory Coast. Hand guns have been rented in Abidjan for CFA100,000 (about \$220) per hold-up.

In this atmosphere of uncertainty, the institutional mechanism for assuring the presidential succession will be of vital importance. Until 1980, the president of the National Assembly was constitutionally the president's heir. Houphouët-Boigny then introduced an amendment instituting the post of vice-president, a position which was thereafter also designated as official successor. But he has consistently refused to appoint a vice-president. Now the question has been raised of whether he will have a vice-presidential candidate for the 1985 elections. Pressure has grown from both from the Ivorian political élite and France in order to prompt Houphouët-Boigny into making a choice.

Surveillance of the armed forces since the events in Guinea and Cameroun has been discreetly reinforced by the Baoulé minister of the interior, **Léon Konan Kanga**. French officers serving in Ivorian units have been asked to keep their eyes open. The number of French *barbouzes*, attached to the presidency has also been augmented. The French want to avoid an embarrassing breakdown in law and order which could jeopardise the security of the 50,000 Frenchmen living in the Ivory Coast. The 43rd BIMA unit, stationed strategically between Abidjan and the Port Bouet airport, composed of 400 crack Ivorian troops with heavy weapons and armoured vehicles, is Houphouët-Boigny's ultimate safeguard ●

CSO: 3400/2040

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

HELICOPTER DELIVERY--The government is shortly to receive delivery of an MBB/Kawasaki (W. German/Japan) BK-117A1 helicoper. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 47, Jul 84 p 36]

IRANIANS, SOVIET OFFICIALS VISIT--Lesotho has welcomed Iran's overtures to resume friendly relations with her. Receiving Iran's special envoy in Maseru the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable E. R. Sekhonyana, said Lesotho was happy to receive an envoy from an old friend and shared the hope that friendly relations between the two countries would soon be resumed. In its desire to establish friendly relations with Third World countries in Africa, the Islamic Republic of Iran last year opened 10 diplomatic missions on the continent in one month, Mr Agha'i, who is Iran's charge d'affaires said. Lesotho suspended its relations with Iran in October 1980 when conditions during the Iranian revolution made it impossible for its mission to continue functioning properly. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 47, Jul 84 p 36]

CSO: 3400/2111

LIBERIA

CDA DECENTRALIZATION PLAN REPORTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Jul 84 p 8

[Article by Martor Harris]

[Text] The Cooperative Development Agency (CDA) intends to decentralize its activities in order to cater better to the needs of farmers, according to Joseph T. Ketter the agency's registrar.

As the first step in this direction, two assistant registrars from the organization's Monrovia office have been assigned to Lofa and Bong counties charged with the responsibility of remedying cooperative matters in their various localities instead of farmers having to come to the head office for redress.

Mr. Ketter was speaking at the Executive Pavilion Thursday where the organization honored 50 cooperative societies for services being rendered by them to farmers nationwide.

Mr. Ketter said the agency with about 290 registered cooperatives and an active membership of over 60,000, have contributed to community development activities such as building schools, clinics and roads to villages.

He stressed that the cooperative which are-non-political, generate about \$20,000 annually through the sales of produce to LPMC and other activities.

The CDA boss further intimated that the future of cooperatives, despite the problems, looks very promising, and that the cooperatives were the best way to reach the development needs of the masses.

Also speaking at the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Administration, Col. James Coleman, said the Liberian Cooperative societies' activities characterized by the lack of cooperative education, have resulted in the mismanagement of cooperative funds as well as the negative attitudes on the part of these cooperatives to repay loans.

CSO: 3400/

LIBERIA

NATIONAL MUSLIM COUNCIL AGREES TO RESOLVE CONFLICT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Jul 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] Representatives of the National Muslim Council of Liberia have agreed to discuss the recent conflict within the council.

During a meeting held in the conference room of the Ministry of Information yesterday, representatives of the various groups in the conflict welcomed mediation efforts initiated by the Ministry of Information and said they are now willing to sit around the table as brothers and discuss their problems.

The acting chairman of the National Muslim Council, Alhaji Sekou Bility and Ibrahim V. Sherivv, the chairman of the interim committee set up earlier to replace the council agreed that they have no conflict of interest, but only misunderstanding.

Welcoming representatives of the National Muslim Council earlier, deputy Information Minister, Carlton Karpeh said the ministry took the initiative to help resolve the problems within the National Muslim Council consistent with government's policy of promoting peace and harmony in the country. He expressed happiness that the leadership of the National Muslim Council was now willing to sit and discuss their common problems.

At the meeting yesterday, it was also agreed that the various representatives will attend a meeting called by the muslim governor, Farfani Kamara this Sunday to resolve the conflict.

Information Minister Alhaji Kromah, who later joined the meeting expressed hope that the oneness of the Liberian people should ever remain a major concern of all religious and ethnic groups comprising the Liberian nation.

CSO: 3400/

HEAD OF STATE WARNS 'CRUCIAL TIMES' AHEAD

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Jul 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] Head of State, CID Samuel K. Doe, has told chiefs from throughout the nation that the months ahead will be "crucial in determining" Liberia's destiny, and that the success of the country depends on the "cohesiveness" of all its people.

Dr. Doe called on the chiefs to "think objectively, act honestly" and put forth their best energies to ensure the maintenance of peace and stability in the country.

The Head of State was speaking yesterday during the dedicatory ceremonies of the renovated Chiefs' Compound on McDonald Street in Monrovia where chiefs from all parts of the nation had assembled to witness the occasion.

CIC Doe praised the chiefs and elders for maintaining peace and stability within their respective areas since the 1980 Revolution, and said it was only through such dedication and commitment that the country prosper.

The dedication of the Chief's Compound, he said, "reflects the fundamental principle of unity and solidarity enshrined in the national Unification Policy which, according to Dr. Doe, "contributed immensely to the creation" of a united Liberia.

The Head of State congratulated the Ministry of Internal Affairs for undertaking the renovation of the building, and said despite the country's financial problems, government was able to remodel the building to provide modern conveniences for the chiefs.

He hoped that the ministry would properly maintain the building, and ensure that those residing therein are treated with the utmost hospitality and courtesy.

CIC Doe later presented the keys of the building to the director of the Chiefs' Compound, Mrs. Victoria Togba, and admonished her to properly maintain the facilities within.

The three-storey building was acquired by government in the late 1940s to accommodate local chiefs travelling to Monrovia but was abandoned in the early 1970s after it had deteriorated.

Renovation of the building is estimated to have cost more than \$150,000.

CSO: 3400/

MALAWI

BRIEFS

NEW ROAD LINK STARTED--A local firm has started work on improving the 50-kilometre road from Karongo, near the northern end of Lake Nyasa, to Lubanda in southern Tanzania. Regravelling of the road--which will provide an export and import outlet to Dar es Salaam port--is going ahead even though the UK's Overseas Development Administration is still completing negotiations with Tanzania on a grant to cover the \$1.3 million cost. Agreement has been reached with the Malawi government. The work is the first stage of a scheme to build an all-weather highway on the route. Target date for completion is June 1988, but financing has not yet been secured. Completion of the road will end Malawi's reliance on the Mozambican ports of Beira and Nacala or long and expensive routes through Zimbabwe and Zambia. [Text] [Paris AFRICA DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jul 84 pp 29-30].

CSO: 3400/2109

MOZAMBIQUE

AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF GAZA-INHAMBANE TRADE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The provincial governments of Gaza and Inhambane have just signed an agreement for developing trade between the two provinces, which can also be extended to the city and province of Maputo. The document was signed by Governors Aurelio Manave and Pascoal Zandamela in a ceremony held in Xai-Xai following one day of negotiations between the two leaders. As they pointed out, this agreement confirms the tradition that has long existed between the populations of the two provinces, particularly in the area of trade.

The agreement between Gaza and Inhambane, covering various areas of activity, was signed following talks held by the two leaders on that day in the capital of Gaza, having outlined the main directions of inter-provincial cooperation.

The discussions also involved other members of the governments of both provinces.

With the aim of increasing the exchange of practical knowledge in the area of small defense and security projects, operation of government agencies, and promotion of trade between other areas, the agreement signed in Xai-Xai will also be extended to the province and city of Maputo.

Tradition Confirmed Through Trade

With a view to minimizing both provinces' shortages of goods for supplying the people and seed for agricultural production, Governors Aurelio Manave and Pascoal Zandamela agreed on the establishment of trade, having already submitted a list of the principal goods which each province will be able to make available to the other.

Gaza can thus supply goods such as rice and corn for seeds, bananas, banana trees, tomato seeds, cattle for draft animals and slaughter, and swine for breeding.

The province of Inhambane can in turn supply fresh coconuts, fresh fish, dried fish, ground coffee and pottery products.

To carry out the trade, the governors will appoint intermediaries in the marketing and selection process, thus assuring the necessary supervision.

Speaking in this regard, the governor of Gaza emphasized that the agreement is nothing more than the confirmation of a tradition that has already existed for a long time between the populations of this southern region of the country.

Aurelio Manave stated: "We think that the concerns of the people of Gaza are the same as those of the people of the provinces of Inhambane, Maputo and the city of Maputo. We have secular ties, direct communications, we have a certain way of life and customs which bind us to our ancestors, and thus in concluding this agreement we are following in the footsteps of our ancestors and their traditions, their rich traditions of economic and cultural exchange."

Another feature approved in this connection was supplying the populations of bordering areas, taking into account facilities and contacts. In this regard, the example of the population of Mawaiela, in the district of Panda in Inhambane Province, can be cited, being supplied by Gaza Province, given the best access conditions available through this province. An identical example is also that of Inhambane Province in regard to the population in the area of Chiducuane in the district of Manjacaze in Gaza Province.

#### Implementation of Agreement

It was agreed that a conference will be held by September to study the implementation of this agreement, in which government officials of both provinces will participate. A joint work group will also be established for implementing the decisions made and for assuring exchange of information.

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CSO: 3442/445

MOZAMBIQUE

VICTIM OF 'BANDITS' TELLS OF CAPTURE, ESCAPE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 84 p 3

[Interview with Antonio Rafael Cambule, escapee from the 'bandits,' who surrendered with his weapon in Gaza]

[Text] "It is not very difficult to escape from the armed bandits because they do not have any organization. Only someone who is very fearful or has already been poisoned by the drugs they give there stays very long. I, myself, am not that courageous because I always feared for my life but the suffering I endured there lent me sufficient courage to escape and I succeeded in doing so. I would like to appeal to other brothers, carried off by force, who are suffering there, to follow my example and that of many others who also succeeded in escaping." That is what Antonio Rafael Cambule told us--a fugitive from armed banditry, into which he had been dragged by force of arms, who turned himself over with his weapon to the FAM/FPLM in Gaza.

The term "suffering" which Antonio Rafael Cambule uses frequently in his statements translates the exact idea of not only the vicissitudes experienced in the camps of the armed bandits, which only he knows precisely, but also that which anyone can gain immediately by looking at him.

Shaking, walking haltingly, barely able to stand up on his feet, Antonio Rafael Cambule is the live personification of an individual shrivelled by hunger and disease.

His small body is sown with bruises, multiple scratches, mixed with various blisters. Despite his young age, he is only 22 years old, the effort he makes to walk is striking, and such is the lack of flesh on that little body where only the two large orbs of his eyes contrast and acquire a certain liveliness that one might fear that he will be reduced to a pile of disjointed bones at any moment.

I Only Ate Cowhide

[Cambule] "I entered the armed bands in January 1984. I was in my farm cultivating cassava on my land in Jangamo, Inhambane Province, and after they invaded the farm, they grabbed everything and forced me to accompany them," he began his account.

[NOTICIAS] He was led to the central camp of Nhaombe, still in Inhambane, and when he arrived there he was tied to a tree where he remained for 3 days in that sad situation.

[Cambule] When they untied me, I was sent for training which lasted 1 month. Afterwards, they assigned me to be part of a group that went to Pululu to guard a plane from South Africa that came to unload weapons and other military material. The plane arrived around midnight or later, I cannot be very exact now, and threw out the material in crates.

[NOTICIAS] Carrying the material to the central camp (in Nhanombe) proceeded in a back-and-forth process that lasted 3 days, according to Rafael Cambule, who added:

[Cambule] After that, the weapons were distributed among us....

[NOTICIAS] "But what did you eat there?" we asked, interrupting the account of our interviewee).

[Cambule] It was always cowhide. There, all the recruits (as they call those who have just arrived) or even the simple bandits (without rank), with the exception of those who were veterans, eat cowhide; sometimes heads and hooves.

[NOTICIAS] And how is the cowhide prepared to be eaten?

[Cambule] First it is roasted, to remove the hairs, then it is scraped; after that it is cooked in a pot, can or some receptacle.

[NOTICIAS] And where do they find the pots?

[Cambule] They are the ones that were brought by the "madjibas" or robbed from the people during the assaults.

#### Group to Maputo

[Cambule] After the distribution of the weapons, they gave us a commander. And we were formed into a company of 184 men to proceed to Maputo where we were going to set up a camp, I do not know exactly where.

[NOTICIAS] On the way during the march, which lasted more than 1 week according to Rafael Cambule, they carried out small assaults on the initiative of the commander himself not only to steal food but also to satisfy their instincts of people who only spend their lives killing and destroying.

[Cambule] When we reached a place near the sea, a group of 28 bandits, including myself, fled from the rest because we were tired of walking and of going hungry. But since I saw that their intention was to continue to follow that kind of life, I separated myself from that group and fled alone until I met a peasant woman carrying beans. I asked her for a little and she gave it to me. I asked her where her house was and she told me it was near so I asked her if I could go there to cook the beans because I was very hungry. She took me to her house where I cooked and ate the beans.

[NOTICIAS] You talk about asking, but does the armed bandit ask or force people to do what she wants under the threat of a weapon?

[Cambule] It is true that when we are in a group, we demand that they give us what we want by force. But in that case, I asked, I was very hungry and had no intention of harming the woman.

[NOTICIAS] After eating the beans, did you leave the house without bothering the woman?

[Cambule] Yes, when I finished eating I asked her where were the barracks of the PRELIMO soldiers. She told me and I went there, surrendered with my weapon in Hati-Hati. That was in May.

[NOTICIAS] In the barracks, Antonio Rafael Cambule was well received by the soldiers, who gave him food. After that, they sent him to Maqueze and later he was transferred to the Gaza Military Command in Chibuto.

#### There Is no Organization Among the Armed Bands

[NOTICIAS] But you say that 28 men escaped at one time; how was that possible?

[Cambule] It is not very difficult to flee from the armed bandits because there is not that much organization there. For example, when they walk in the jungle, they do not even look back and one can easily stay behind and at any moment turn aside and flee. Only someone who is very fearful or has already been poisoned by the drugs they give there stays very long. I am not very courageous either because I fear for my life but the suffering gave me courage to escape.

[NOTICIAS] You say that there are those who are poisoned by drugs. What drug do they have there?

[Cambule] It is marijuana [suruma]. All are forced to smoke marijuana but if you smoke right (swallow the smoke), you get drugged. I never swallowed the smoke....

[NOTICIAS] And here in Chibuto, how have you been treated after surrendering with your weapon?

[Cambule] I have been well treated. I bathe and go to the hospital. The only problem I see is the lack of soap....

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CSO: 3442/450

MOZAMBIQUE

EXPERIMENTAL STATION INTRODUCES VARIETIES OF RICE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 May 84 pp 8-9

[Text] Since seven years have transpired since the establishment of the Experimental Station located in Munhava, in the vicinity of the city of Beira, a production unit of Project IR-4 devoted to the multiplication of seeds with particular attention to rice, the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE wanted to learn the results achieved thus far as well as the main difficulties encountered. There have been important steps in this regard, although the texture of the soil is less favorable for testing some crops. The work that has already made possible the multiplication of numerous varieties of that grain is coordinated with the National Agronomic Research Institute (INIA) attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and with the Center for Research of Tropical Crops in the Philippines.

Antonio Cossa, an agricultural expert with Project IR-4 declared: "The texture of the soil is not quite favorable for the work we are doing here. As is known, rice is one of the crops that requires the most water." Then he emphasized: "Nevertheless, in the course of the years of existence of the Experimental Station, we have succeeded in conducting various tests and we have multiplied numerous varieties of rice."

Antonio Cossa, who is also in charge of the aforementioned Experimental Rice Station, said also that various solutions had been adopted to implement the project of testing some crops. Noteworthy among the tasks carried out was the drainage of the 12-hectare area, specifically the construction of dikes and the opening of ditches to permit the circulation of water intended to irrigate the plantation.

According to the source, the lack of water caused by the prolonged drought represents one of the main difficulties for achieving good results in the aforementioned agricultural activity.

To solve this problem of shortage of rain, a dam--although unfinished--is already open near the Experimental Station of Project IR-4 as a measure designed to give impetus to the propagation of the varieties of rice.

"At the present time, one of our great difficulties consists in the lack of sufficient water to irrigate the crops, since in addition to rice we have also begun to try some horticultural crops. In order not to become idle, we had to open up a dam. Nevertheless, due to the drought, the water impounded

is not enough to irrigate the whole area encompassed in the Experimental Station," stressed the source.

#### We Have Two Motor-Pumps

The reduction of water reserves that is occurring in agricultural production areas in the provincial capital of Sofala is another of the points indicated by Antonio Cossa as an inhibiting factor for development of the activities of the Experimental Rice Station in Munhava. In addition to making seeding difficult, this fact also jeopardizes irrigation of the crops.

"The lack of water is one of our great difficulties at this moment. There would not be any reason for us to complain like this so much because we have two motor-pumps for irrigation by gravity and also by sprinkling," declared Antonio Cossa, noting that "under these conditions, we are obliged to wait for rain in order to do any type of seeding, which would not be necessary if we had good water reserves."

Referring to the 1983-84 crop, that Project IR-4 expert said that there will be a delay in the sowing of rice due to the lack of rain, which makes it difficult to fulfill the schedules established for it. Among other handicaps, the light rainfall has hampered the development of the crops or even contributed to their destruction by blights.

"Up to now, we have not yet begun the rice harvest because we delayed sowing, waiting for rain. Even when we sowed the seed it was before we had a good rainfall. The only alternative we had was the water from the dam even though the latter has not been sufficient to sustain the crops until the maturation phase," said Antonio Cossa, regarding the 1983-84 agricultural crop.

#### Drought and Flood: Two Contrasts

In the meantime, in addition to the drought which is prolonged and has already ruined vast crop areas in Sofala as well as the other areas of the country--although climatic conditions are tending to improve--another calamity which is certainly a contrast compared to the former, was the recent floods that struck the city of Beira. In the Experimental Station of Project IR-4 in Munhava, in particular, there was a mixture of varieties of rice.

"We talked about the shortage of rain during sowing time. However, when it began to rain we were faced with another situation: many varieties of rice which we consider improper for our activity were brought here by the waters and we had to interrupt work for several days. In addition to the complete interruption of our activities during the flood period, we were unable to read the meteorological bulletin," said Antonio Cossa with regard to the drought and the floods.

The rain was necessary to safeguard the growing condition of some crops which until then ran the danger of dying from the suffocating heat of the blazing sun. Except that instead of saving them, the rain destroyed considerable areas of grain. In short...they were two contrasts that do not fail to appall any other grower. Nevertheless, Antonio Cossa comments:

"Although the Experimental Station has also been the victim of the recent floods after a prolonged drought that destroyed many crops and contributed to the failure of this agricultural harvest, there were some surviving areas. It is necessary for us to think of gathering some quantities of rice intended for seed. I must explain, however, that the experimental program was jeopardized not only by the drought and the floods but because the INIA did not send us new varieties," declared Antonio Cossa, regarding the recent floods that struck the Experimental Station in Munhava.

#### We Need Parts--Not Equipment

Completion of the dam, the opening of which was begun near the Experimental Station of Project IR-4 in Munhava, can represent an increase in the activities of that research center, among many other advantages. Some difficulties, even small-scale ones, are affecting completion of the aforementioned project and Antonio Cossa told us the following:

"We have enough equipment to carry out our work, perhaps very modernized. Unfortunately, we have difficulties in getting some parts to put all the machinery into operation. For example, at this moment we are waiting for some parts to repair another excavator that is going to complete the project already begun, namely the dam," said our source, with regard to some difficulties.

As we announced at the appropriate time, a program aimed at draining some residential areas for agricultural purposes may be implemented in the provincial capital of Sofala. For that reason, in addition to the dam, numerous other projects are awaiting the repair of not only the second excavator but also other equipment essential to the new plans of Project IR-4 in this city.

At the same time, it is worth noting that great efforts are being undertaken by our country's agricultural agencies with a view to guaranteeing the operationality of various pieces of farm machinery that represent an impetus to food production. "I also want to say that these difficulties are not unknown to our central organs. They are always solutions to overcome certain obstacles that may impair the correct progress of our activities," observed that agricultural expert of Project IR-4.

#### Meteorological Station: Instrument of Production

Among the various pieces of equipment that comprise the whole infrastructure of the work of Project IR-4 in Sofala Province there is something that no one has talked about. It is vital for the success of the agricultural activity, especially in the irrigation of some crops, in the seeding and even in the evaluation of atmospheric temperature.... It is none other, dear reader: we are talking about the Meteorological Station installed about 6 years ago in the Experimental Rice Station in Munhava, in the vicinity of the capital city of Sofala.

That station, the activity of which is coordinated with the Meteorological Services in the city of Beira, not only permits the reading of the bulletin

that is prepared daily through the indications of the weather vane, the vessels that record rainfall and other equipment installed there, but it also determines the temperature of the soil for purpose of seeding. It is a useful instrument above all for those who investigate climatic conditions in order to develop the production of food.

"Very few people know about the existence in this Experimental Station of Project IR-4 in Munhava of a meteorological station, which is very useful for our activity. To calculate wind velocity or rainfall during a certain period, we do not have to consult anybody because we already have the equipment that enables us to do that. It is even essential for us who devote ourselves to agricultural work," declared Antonio Cossa, speaking of the Meteorological Station of the Experimental Rice Station in Munhava, Beira.

Comprised of various thermometers which even make it possible to determine atmospheric temperature in a closed place, it seems important for us to talk about this Meteorological Station. It is not of a unique nature but something of an impetus to the research of crops which, as we have already said, are later introduced into various farms in the family, cooperative and private sectors. And why not an instrument of production...?

"For us, meteorological information is very useful. To plant the seed in the ground, we need to know the temperature, the rainfall and little more. We also work in coordination with the Meteorological Services for better coordination of activities. There are those who say "but why all this if the Experimental Station does not produce rice for food supply? But for us, this is nothing more than an instrument of production," said Antonio Cossa in conclusion.

Although our source did not reveal to us the number of varieties propagated thus far, especially for the rice crop, we know, nevertheless, that they are numerous. Last year alone, four new varieties were propagated after the respective test. This work proceeds at the Experimental Station of Project IR-4 in Munhava notwithstanding the present climatic conditions, but always utilizing the Meteorological Station.

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CSO: 3442/450

SALT INDUSTRY ANALYZED AT MAPUTO MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] Control of salt production in the country and the lack of this product in the national market, including the matter of manpower, were the most salient matters discussed at the Consultative Council of the Salt Sector held in Maputo in the beginning of this month. At that meeting, it was mentioned that more than 6,960 tons of salt produced in the province of Inhambane pertaining to the 1983 harvest have not yet been distributed due to difficulties of access.

Guided by the director general of the management unit of the Salt Industry, Bernardo Fabiao, officials of Matola "Extrasal" (Matola), cadres of the UDIS and technicians who work in salt production attended the meeting. The main purposes of the meeting were to analyze the work carried out and plan the activities to be conducted this year.

The participants at the Consultative Council of the Salt Sector, divided into four task-forces, discussed the following topics: transfer [or subleasing] of some salt works; production plan and diversions of salt at the "Extrasal" (Matola); control of salt production in the country; manpower and the lack of salt in Maputo as well as on the national level.

Among other decisions adopted at the meeting, it was decided to name someone in charge of the Mieze (Cabo Delgado) salt works who will guarantee that the remodeling work in this salt unit is carried out; at the same time, construction of infrastructures for operation of the administrative sector in Mieza and for storing bags and accessories for that salt works must be reinforced.

With regard to the Quelimane Salt Works School, Bernardo Fabiao told NOTICIAS that within a short time housing conditions will be established, and a diesel motor may be replaced by an electric motor.

'Extrasal' (Matola)

The Consultative Council of the Salt Sector completed a strong economic development, obtained last year at the "Extrasal" (Matola). This fact was due

basically to a new production process instituted. In the meantime, there is a need to increase the production rate achieved.

In 1983, two types of salt were produced at "Extrasal": namely, common salt (18,200 tons) and sanitized salt (600 tons).

A noteworthy aspect is that, for the first time, "Extrasal" is going to make its contribution to the state budget, turning over part of its profits to the Ministry of Finances. At the same time, because it achieved some satisfactory indices last year, "Extrasal" has already succeeded in liquidating its bank debt, which amounted to more than 5 million meticals.

#### Lack of Salt

With regard to the lack of salt that is being felt in Maputo as well as in the national market, the meeting began by initially making an analysis of the production capacity of "Extrasal" for distribution to the city and province of Maputo. It was then determined that 15,800 tons were produced last year.

With regard to the national market, it was concluded that the lack of salt does not stem from low production but from the fact that there are some problems connected with its distribution. We recorded some data: population of the People's Republic of Mozambique, 12,074,636; consumption requirements, 60,373 tons; annual production, 85,000 tons.

It should be stressed that it was not possible to proceed with the distribution of 6,961 tons of salt produced in the Nova Mamboane and Betanha salt works (Inhambane) due to difficulties of access. These quantities pertain to last year's harvest.

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CSO: 3442/450

MOZAMBIQUE

EMOPESCA REHABILITATES AND RELAUNCHES TRAWLER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] The Mozambican Fisheries Company (EMOPESCA) in the city of Beira rehabilitated and last month launched the medium-sized trawler "Moma" which had been inoperative for 5 years. Trials have already been conducted on the high seas during a period of 22 days and the vessel performed well, thus creating promising prospects for fulfillment of this year's plan, the director of the company, Oscar dos Reis Cuna, told NOTICIAS.

According to Oscar Cuna, contradicting all the speculations about the state fishing companies to the effect that they are not capable of rehabilitating their vessels considered "lost," EMOPESCA, benefiting from the cooperation of its workers rehabilitated the "Moma" with about 90 percent local material and spare parts; some were created, others were adapted, and thus the "Moma" will begin fishing activities during the coming season in the country's Center-North corridor.

The rehabilitation of the "Moma" assumes great economic and social importance for the company and the population of Beira, in particular, because of the amount of fish that will be able to be caught--which though not high, is significant.

In fact, suffice it to mention that during the period of 22 days when it was undergoing trials on the high seas, it caught 9 tons of shrimp and 29 tons of fish, which amounted to 1,579,978.00 meticals.

But more than that, according to the predictions of EMOPESCA, the vessel "Moma" will resolve the difficulties that could have arisen in fulfilling the shrimp catch plan this year; similar problems do not arise in the case of fish.

The Desire To Want

The "Moma" had been sold to a private company in 1979 together with other vessels because at that time the directorate general of EMOPESCA considered them difficult to rehabilitate and at the same time concluded that it was "very difficult" for state companies to rehabilitate such vessels.

Nevertheless, in 1982 EMOPESCA lost six small vessels in depression "Justine" and saw itself in the situation of seeing its fleet reduced and consequently its capacity to catch shrimp and other fish.

According to the director of EMOPESCA, contending with all factors, because the private company that had purchased the "Moma" had not yet begun to repair it, EMOPESCA entered into negotiations with that private company. Thus, the "Moma" returned to its old company, EMOPESCA.

"We mobilized the workers because the problem was now ours, with plans and goals constantly not being fulfilled," declared Oscar Cuna. Since it was becoming difficult to import despite the fact that we had made the formal requests, the workers adapted parts and invented others. As a result of all this work, on 18 June of this year the "Moma" put out to sea.

Oscar dos Reis Cuna considers the rehabilitation of the "Moma" a victory for the workers while at the same time saying that it serves as a lesson for many other cases and to demystify the speculation that the state companies are not capable of rehabilitating anything.

8711  
CSO: 3442/450

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIDGE DESTROYED BY 'BANDITS' REPAIRED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Joao Carimo]

[Text] Highway traffic has now been restored between Gurue and Mutuali with the completion of repair works on the bridge over the Namiconha River in the vicinity of Lioma, District of Gurue, Zambezia Province. The repair works on the aforementioned bridge, which was almost totally destroyed by armed bandits in the middle of the first quarter of this year, were carried out by an EMOCHA mobile construction crew comprised of 68 volunteer Mozambican workers and 2 civilian engineers. This bridge is considered extremely important to the country's economy.

Closure of the bridge to traffic paralyzed the flow of tea to the port of Nacala and blocked supplies to the two large companies located in that area of Zambezia Province.

According to the general director of EMOCHA, about 300 tons of tea were stored daily in warehouses during the time that the bridge was impassible and all highway traffic between Gurue and Mutuali was paralyzed.

In a destabilizing operation, armed bandits sabotaged the bridge in mid-February, damaging its entire structure. Highway traffic between Gurue and Mutuali was paralyzed for 2 weeks. A group of EMOCHA workers, comprised of Mozambicans and two civilian engineers, immediately volunteered to repair it.

The bridge repair works, completed in 38 hours of uninterrupted work, were carried out in two stages. The first stage, intended to free traffic for the flow of trucks carrying fuel for EMOCHA and CAPEL, located in Mutuali, involved the placement of temporary piers and a wooden roadway.

The second stage, carried out almost concurrently with the first stage, consisted of repairing aqueducts, constructing new piers and a paved roadway.

According to EMOCHA General Director Marcos Bastos, the new bridge structure is stronger and sturdier. The previous bridge was built in 1939.

In the process of rebuilding the bridge, the volunteer workers were assisted by 1,000 citizens, who were mobilized for this purpose by local party structure. Joao Bulande Jequessene, a member of the FRELIMO Central Committee, a member of the People's Assembly and first party secretary in Gurue, told our reporter that the workers involved in repairing the bridge were rewarded with two extra days' wages.

Joao Bulande Jequessene stated: "It is right to recognize the heroism and combative spirit of our workers. In our opinion, the reconstruction of the bridge in only 38 hours is evidence of the countless instances of determination and combativeness that our people have always demonstrated on various occasions."

With traffic restored over the Namiconha River bridge, more than 2,000 tons of tea stored in Gurue awaiting shipment have already been transported to the port of Nacala.

In addition, the supply of fuel and other industrial products, which had been interrupted and had threatened to paralyze some of EMOCHA's industrial plants, is now assured.

The first party secretary in Gurue told our reporter that a military offensive for pursuing and finding the armed bandits is now underway throughout the region. This offensive includes the revitalization of public vigilance structures and the mobilization and organization of the people for self-defense.

According to Joao Bulande Jequessene, the same military offensive recently led to the destruction of a small camp of armed bandits in the district of Gurue, with 10 criminals killed in the skirmish. Ten persons who collaborated with the criminals were also denounced by the population and executed, five of whom when they tried to escape, by the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique].

The first party secretary in Gurue stated that public vigilance has been increased and that the people are helping to fight the armed bandits. He added that this is a result of the great work of enlightenment being carried out by the party and of the people's recognition of the true nature of the enemy.

11915  
CSO: 3442/446

MOZAMBIQUE

CARBOMOC INTRODUCES NEW TECHNOLOGY, LABOR SPECIALIZATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Ernesto Trindade White, a member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and first secretary of the Party Circle Committee and assistant director of the Mozambique National Coal Company (CARBOMOC), recently granted an interview to our correspondent in Tete, in which he discussed the company's operations, mainly with regard to improvements in living and working conditions.

Ernesto White began by stating that the literacy campaign and process of raising the educational level of company workers, 95 percent of whom were illiterate until 1978, have been carried out very assiduously. Today only 35 percent have not attained the desired educational level due to various problems. In addition, specialization and training of the labor force has been underway since 1977 and it can now be said that most of the labor force is skilled.

Regarding production matters, the assistant director of DARBOMOC said that due to coal shipment problems, only two mines are operating at full capacity, so that coal accumulated will not deteriorate.

The number of technical assistants has also been reduced and they will be reintegrated into the company after the remaining mines are operating, which are meanwhile ready to begin production again as soon as conditions permitting shipment are restored.

Another matter which has caused major problems is hunger and Ernesto White stated in this regard: "Due to hunger problems, many workers in our company have had to abandon their jobs to go to other districts in search of food, as we found that we were unable to guarantee the food supply for them and their families. In addition, the company now has two collective farms to minimize the effects of hunger and is trying to supply a minimum of food to all workers."

With regard to the housing of workers, we were informed that water and electricity are now being installed, at the same time that enough brick houses are being built.

#### Working Conditions

The introduction of new mining extraction technology and new safety procedures, with the aid of the GDR, is providing workers with better working conditions. It should be noted that a rescue team is available in the event of accidents deep within mines and that it is unnecessary to seek help from South Africa. A medical assistance station has also been created.

The assistant director of CARBOMOC pointed out another problem--lack of fuel--noting that electricity is being replaced by diesel fuel wherever possible, together with fuel conservation projects.

With regard to improving the living conditions of workers, besides increasing their wages and adding a premium for life-endangering hazards, a cultural center has been established where films are shown, games are available and there is a library. This center has been provided by the Friendship League of the GDR.

The great importance placed on implementing the decisions of the Central Committee and People's Assembly concerning making the company profitable and revitalizing party cells and mass democratic organizations should be noted. A Trade Union Committee was established about 9 months ago.

In conclusion, Ernesto White discussed the subject of protection of the company and its workers, stating that efforts have been made to raise the patriotic spirit of workers and to assure defense through mobilization for military training.

11915  
CSO: 3442/445

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR'S AFONSO DHLAKAMA REITERATES CONDITIONS FOR PEACE

Lisbone O DIABO in Portuguese 31 Jul 84 p 20

\* /Text/ The loyalty of RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] to the principles on which the movement is founded--opposing the Marxist FRELIMO regime and the country's subsequent democratization--has just been reaffirmed by Chairman Afonso Dhlakama in a message whose content takes on special significance under the present circumstances when U.S. diplomacy is making intensive efforts to restore a peaceful situation in southern Africa.

RENAMO's chairman and commander in chief of its armed forces began by recalling that "peace is not only the absence of war. Peace is an ethical, political and social concept underlying the existence of a government established by the people through just, general and periodic elections, respect for national history and traditions, the guarantee of private enterprise and social progress, recognition of basic rights and punishment of those responsible for the bloody dictatorship oppressing us and of those who are killing, torturing, assaulting and pillaging the Mozambican people."

Afonso Dhlakama emphasized RENAMO's intransigence on this point: "Without vindication of the innocent victims of Machelism, the peace that we would obtain would only be a caricature that the Mozambican people could not understand, much less accept."

But without directly mentioning the recent pastoral admonition by Mozambican bishops, in which they pointed out the urgent need for peace and made an appeal "for national reconciliation," the leader of RENAMO described the issue as follows:

"We will be able to take that step to the extent that the legitimate rights and liberties are restored to the victims, the people, that RENAMO participates in a provisional government of national reconciliation and preparations for general elections would have to be taken as quickly as possible. This is the peace that we will make."

### A Necessary Clarification

According to various sources close to Mozambican political circles, specifically diplomatic circles interested in the removal of the FRELIMO regime, Afonso Dhlakama's message represents a very timely clarification concerning the outlook for the Mozambican civil war, an outlook that has apparently been changed by the Nonaggression and Good-Neighbor Agreement, known as the Nkomati Accord, concluded between Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa in March of this year.

According to information provided by RENAMO itself, that organization's European representative, Jorge Correia, met in London exactly a month ago with Mozambican Economic Affairs Minister Jacinto Veloso, who has also been appointed Samora Machel's ambassador at large. That and previous meetings, plus recent statements by RENAMO leaders regarding their willingness to negotiate for peace have led to speculation that the rebels would accept a kind of "veiled surrender" and eventually strike a compromise with the Marxist government. Such hypothesis, although agreeable to the negotiators of the Nkomati Accord, was of concern to European and African circles that have supported RENAMO because they consider it to be a force capable of opposing Marxist influence in southern Africa.

Afonso Dhlakama's message lays to rest such speculation and confirms that during the unsuccessful secret meeting in London between Jacinto Veloso and Jorge Correia, the latter demanded as conditions for a ceasefire the dismissal of Samora Machel's government, the establishment of a government of national unity and the holding of elections. These points were immediately rejected by the Mozambican minister. It should be recalled in this connection that in its edition of 26 June, O DIABO had already noted the following statement by RENAMO: "We are willing to negotiate with any party, but with the certainty that there will not be a renunciation of what is considered essential--the democratization of Mozambique, which means the end of the one-party regime and its system of repressing and assaulting human rights."

It is obvious that the intransigence expressed in the message of the guerrilla leader and commander foreshadows the continuation or intensification of the struggle, which is greatly contrary to the aims of the Nkomati Accord. However, according to recent credible reports from Johannesburg, RENAMO's intransigence is winning the support of substantial sectors of public opinion in South Africa, in particular in the armed forces, where the policy of openness now being followed by the Pretoria government, and encouraged by Washington, is being increasingly criticized. The failure of the talks held in Cape Verde on Thursday between representatives of the Republic of South Africa and SWAPO, in the presence of Frank Wisner, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has certainly helped to fuel such criticism.

### Guerrilla Warfare Continues

In the meantime, the Mixed Security Commission established by the Nkomati Accord held a routine meeting in the Mozambican capital, a meeting which Maputo's state-owned newspaper NOTICIAS optimistically reported, assuring that both sides consider execution of the assumed obligations to be satisfactory. The

same newspaper also optimistically reports--in the space it had left after publishing reports on Samora Machel's visit to China, North Korea and Vietnam--the destruction of bases "of armed bandits" and the capture of prisoners. But RENAMO's communiquees do not indicate any decrease of rebel actions, however.

The latest of these communiquees, for example, refers to urban guerrilla operations in Maputo and in Nampula, capital of the province of the same name and the principal government military center, where the rebels reportedly destroyed several installations of the armed forces and killed 23 FRELIMO soldiers and 7 agents of its political police force, SNASP /National People's Security Service/.

This communique concludes by denouncing Portuguese participation in the civil war: 840 crates of gelatin dynamite and 30 boxes of detonator fuses were supplied by the Portuguese Explosives Company and shipped on 14 June in the merchant vessel "Malange" to Nacala. According to RENAMO, that materiel will be used in military operations, even though it was exported for use in imaginary mining works in an area in which such economic activity is completely paralyzed. And RENAMO suggests that such positions could seriously affect future relations between Mozambique and Portugal.

11915  
CSO: 3442/456

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

STUDENTS LEAVING FOR CUBA--A farewell ceremony for students leaving to continue their studies in Cuba was held several days ago in the city of Tete. The ceremony was conducted by the provincial director of education and culture in Tete, Manuel Vieira Gumacanze, who stated on that occasion that these students must keep in mind the spirit of patriotism and study to learn how to carry out tasks of national reconstruction when they return home to their country. The 100 students, selected from various schools in Tete Province, have been housed since April in the homes of Tete students in the provincial capital in preparation for the trip. Most of the students leaving for Cuba have literacy qualifications of the fourth and sixth levels. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 84 p 3] 11915

CSO: 3442/445

REPORTAGE ON ALLEGATIONS OF OVERMINING AT ORANJEMUND

CDM Reacts to Accusation

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 28 Jul 84 p 2

[Text]

*Friday July 27, 1984*

**CDM** this morning reacted to the article which appeared yesterday in the Johannesburg Financial Mail.

The Manager of Public Relations, Mr Clive Cowley, was asked if CDM has any comment to make and Mr Cowley released the following statement:

This accusation of overmining is as old as it is unfounded. CDM has consistently followed a sound long-run mining policy in accordance with the *Halbscheid Agreement*.

At no stage has CDM's mining policy ever resulted in payable ground being rendered unpayable.

The allegations are apparently based on documents which were prepared for internal mine planning purposes only, and are highly misleading when quoted out of context, as indeed they have been.

It is important to understand the technical sense in which the term *overmining* is used in those documents.

The term *overmining*

described the grade actually mined in relation to the average grade of the whole area containing diamonds whether all of such areas are payable or not.

Clearly no mine mines blocks of unpayable ground. Equally, subject to not making any payable area unpayable, mines do mine their better grade first, which is in the interest of both the State and of the shareholders.

Further, diamond mines do adapt their mining policy to the needs of the market from time to time, with a view to maintaining stability in the diamond business as a whole.

Indeed from the late 1960's when eventually the free terrace that could be treated in the field screening plants was largely worked out, in order to maintain production, it was necessary to embark on major capital expenditure to erect, ultimately, four large conglomerate treatment plants to be able to treat the higher proportion of harder conglomerate ore in the remaining reserves.

In addition, CDM officials developed a method to mine below the mean sea level along the foreshore, resulting in substantial volumes of ore previously considered unpayable being brought into available reserves.

The mining policy of CDM has also had to cater for the increases in costs flowing from high inflation and inexorably rising costs as the mine gets older, over burden deeper and distances from plants greater.

It will be recalled that since 1982 as a result of reduced diamond sales CDM, with the full agreement of government, has closed one of its four main operating plants, and ceased production from its screening plants.

The purpose was to reduce operating costs and so increase taxable profits and the effect is, of

course, to stockpile diamonds in the ground.

This hardly suggests a policy of *ending the life of the mine before Namibian independence.*

CDM's mining policy has nothing to do with CDM's attitude towards independence for Namibia. The company's policy towards the political evolution of the country has been frequently stated in speeches by its chairman and directors, and the company's actions speak for themselves.

It would hardly have opened a new building in Windhoek in 1982 at a cost of R13-million and moved its head offices there or be continuing with major prospecting activity of the order of R10-million per annum if its intention was to end the life of the mine before the political dispensation changed.

#### 'Chilling' Charges

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 28 Jul 84 pp 2, 3, 12

[Text]

*Thursday July 26, 1984*

**JHANNESBRUG:** The Financial Mail today appeared with a rather damning article about CDM's operations in South West Africa. The article states that CDM, a subsidiary of De Beers, have been in the news of late following reports on the hearings of the Thirion Commission into Government malpractices.

The Financial Mail writes that at the hearings before Mr Justice Thirion, one of the issues at stake was suggested overmining at Oranjemund, CDM's diamond mine.

The publication then writes that it now possesses internal CDM documents that suggested there was a sense of urgency in the manner in which the Oranjemund diamond mine of CDM was equipped.

One of the officials described the present operations of CDM as a *powerdrive*.

The Mail writes that if CDM has been overmining, was it justified in doing so?

There are those who believe that the present conflicts of the written agreement under which CDM operates, makes

CDM's position in South West Africa unique.

It mines the world's richest diamond mine in terms of an agreement signed with South Africa's administrator who in drawing up the terms, was bound to act in compliance with the League of Nations Mandate to protect the interests of the people of South West Africa.

In 1923 the South West Africa administrator and CDM concluded an agreement which gave CDM the exclusive right to prospect all minerals. This agreement was known as the *Halbscheid Agreement*. Part of it reads: '*CDM when working in any area in terms of the provisions of the agreement shall conduct operations as thoroughly and economically as it does in its other mining fields and shall carry on mining satisfactorily to the administrator and not with a view to exhausting the superficial and more valuable deposits to the detriment of the lower grade deposits*'.

The Mail writes that CDM spokesmen are reluctant to give an official estimate on the life of the mine. They say that they hope to mine into the next century.

But CDM internal documents indicate that the mine is virtually overmined.

According to CDM estimates seen by the Financial Mail, the mine will begin to run into losses next year. If there were overmining, the bulk of it was done in the Seventies, seemingly as the result of company decisions made in 1968.

Between 1968 and 1976 four large conglomerate crushing and treatment

plants were built where some of the 28 existing field screening plants were maintained. This measure increased production. One of the many official CDM documents where overmining is mentioned, is the official *Life of Mine Forecast* of 1977.

Under the heading *Objectives and Goals* it says: 'The objectives of this forecast are to specify the production policies and requirements that will maximise proper issue within the constraints of plant head fields and overall carat call'.

From 1968 the carat call was determined by overmining by 30 per cent by the average remaining grade at the beginning of each year. Reports have it that the overmining on grade in 1976 was 70 per cent, and in 1977, the latest estimate, 69 per cent.

Stone finds were also overmined. In 1968 the average stone finds in terms of carat per stone, was 0,7946 which was well in excess of the 1976 average of 0,737.

The Mail cites more publications which predicted that CDM would march into a loss situation in 1985 onwards from which it will not recover.

A document *A Life of Mine Review* drawn up by a previous manager at Oranjemund, Jack Vorster, for presentation to a De Beers consulting engineer, Trevor Lee-Jones and another official Peter Leyben, in September 1982 states: *treatment re Ore: Treatment has increased from 5-million cubic metres to 9,3 million cubic metres of ore per year.*

Referring to carat pro-

duction, the Mail writes that carat production increased from 1,5 million carats a year in 1968 to the peak of 1,89 million carats in 1978 and since then has declined sharply and is forecast to continually declining to almost nothing in 1993.

Grade also showed a decline in the years 1972 to 1978.

Diamond size carats per stone reached its peak of .88 carats per stone in 1972 and 1973, and since then there has been a rapid decline.

Future finds of stone are not expected to be very much above sizes now found. The graph seems to be on the decline.

It means a reduction on the revenue.

A look at the two most important operations, is worthwhile the publication writes.

These two important operations are stripping and cleaning, and they have increased in volume from 19 million cubic metres in 1969 to 47 million cubic metres in 1978.

The publication writes that at best what is happening could be described as a powerdive and unless

there is a conscious change in strategy, some time in the future the mine will be driven into the ground and Oranjemund will be unable to conduct mining operations.

All that will then remain will be some reclamation operations to extend the life of the mine from three to four years.

The publication asks the question as to what is happening to the diamonds not sold. These are stockpiled.

In March of last year, CDM director, Mr Doug Hoffe, then president of the Chamber of Mines in South West Africa, said in his presidential report that the Central Selling Organisation which marketed CDM's diamonds also marketed approximately 80 per cent of the world production in diamonds. Therefore that organisation had as its policy to withhold diamonds from sales if there was not an immediate demand.

The Financial Mail cites various other data and publications but its overall message is that South West Africa's diamond industry at Oranjemund is heading for trouble.

#### 'Life of Mine Forecast'

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 4 Aug 84 p 19

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** According to a Life of Mine Forecast compiled by Consolidated Diamond Mines and dated July 11, 1977, 'the life of the Oranjemund mine is estimated to be 14 years as from the beginning of 1977' - making the year

1991 the year in which mining operations will, according to the forecast, come to a halt.

It would also be interesting to know, if the forecast proves correct and mining operations cease in 1991, what the

fate of the town of Oranjemund and its residents will be. Clean up operations will quite conceivably take some time to complete when mining comes to a standstill, but ultimately, unless CDM provides further impetus as far as the provisions for the future of Oranjemund is concerned, it will become another 'ghost town'.

In an introduction to the Life of Mines Forecast, it was said that in preparation of the forecast, numerous alternatives were evaluated and decisions on a number of the key factors were made.

Among the most significant of these decisions were the building of a fifth major treatment plant, and the continuation of the present high level of overmining on grade until the new plant was built.

The forecast then went on to say that the life of the mine was estimated to be 14 years from the beginning of 1977, and in spite of selecting a solution so that profit was maximised, only eight of these years proved profitable. However, continued the forecast, an annual increase in revenue of only three percent would ensure minimum losses in the years where a loss was indicated.

Long term strategy, the document continued, had been considered only for the mining and treatment of the ore body in terms of production objectives and goals; operating policies; resources requirements with respect to plant, equipment and capital.

Expenditure, the document added, had been split into direct expenditure, which could be controlled quite effectively, and indirect expenditure, which should be given more attention.

The main uncertainties

which limited the quality of the forecast and for which more information was required were ore reserves parameters and future revenue estimates.

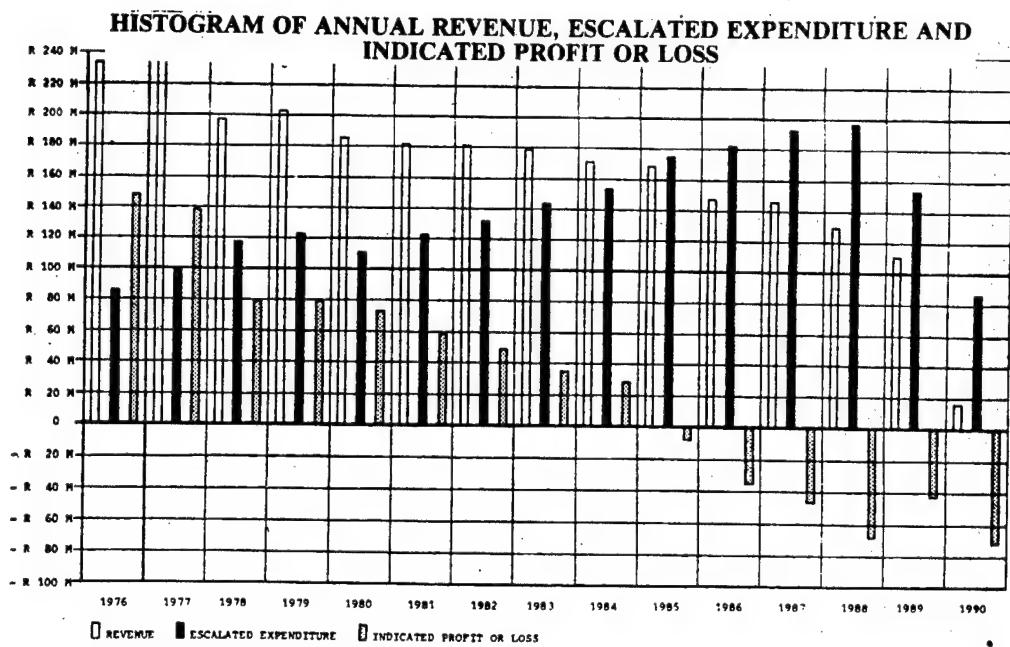
The objective of the forecast was to specify the production policies and requirements which would maximise profit each year (maximum overmining) within the constraints of plant headfeeds and overall carat call; and to recognise the problems and limiting factors which existed so that the resources could be used as effectively as possible.

Regarding mining operating policies, and diamond production in particular, the document said that the carat call for 1977 was the latest estimate at an average of 151 700 carats per month with an average size of 0,788 carats per stone. In 1978 and 1979 the carat call had been set at 135 000 and 132 600 carats respectively to offset the high capital expenditure in those years. From 1980 onwards, continued the forecast, the carat call was determined by overmining by 20 percent on the average remaining grade at the beginning of each year.

Regarding operating hours, the forecast was based on a 2 x 10 hour shift operation.

Referring to the bucket wheel excavator (BWE) the forecast said that the sequence in which the BWE operated, had proved to be of importance with respect to diamond production.

★ *The table show respectively, a summary of annual revenue, expenditure and indicated profit of CDM with provision for an escalation of 15 percent per annum; and a histogram of annual revenue, escalated expenditure and indicated profit or loss.*



CSO: 3400/2114

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ITALIAN MINESWEEPER SPECIFICATIONS--Ordered by the Nigerian Navy in 1983, the first of Italy's Lerici-class minesweepers with a hull of glass-reinforced plastic will be laid down this month. Construction will take 36 months, and delivery is slated for December 1987, since the contract took effect last January. At 550 tons displacement and measuring 50 meters overall by 9.5 in the beam, she will be powered by two MTU diesels generating 1,700 hp and by two Termomecanica Italiana hydrojets, giving her a cruising speed of 15 knots and a sweep/search speed of 0 to 5 knots. Her range is 1,500 nautical miles and she will carry a crew of 20, three of them officers. Equipment will include two outboard-powered inflatable boats, a decompression chamber for one diver, and four automatically inflated life-rafts. It remains to be determined whether the bow armament will be the Bofors single-barrel 40L70 gun, the Oerlikon 30-mm double-barrel gun, or the Emerlec-30 from Emerson. Orders have already been placed, however, for two 20-mm Oerlikon GAMBOL guns to be mounted on the port and starboard aft superstructures. The craft will have a Thomson-CSF IBIS V sonar, and will carry two Pluto-type towable underwater mine-destroyers, ordered from Gaymarine (Italy) by Intermarine. A special crane will deploy the "fish" in the water, and they will be guided by a special console. The option to buy a second Lerici-class minesweeper may be picked up shortly, since Thomson-CSF has already begun building a second sonar for Nigeria. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 70 Jul 84 p 18] 6182

BELGIAN RIFLE-PRODUCTION AID--The Nigerian government recently signed a new contract, its second, with Belgium's FN Herstal for installation of a plant to produce FAL assault rifles; the plant should begin operations by the end of this year. FN has been busy for 2 years repairing and reactivating the idle plant at Kaduna, which used to turn out Beretta BM-59s. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 76 Jul 84 p 18] 6182

CSO: 3419/832

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

SOVIET MILITARY INSTALLATIONS--The Soviet Union is reported to be in the process of installing military installations on the islands of Sao Tome and Principe. The bases are said to be equipped with radar and submarine port facilities. According to Western diplomatic sources, some 2,000 Soviets and Cubans are involved in the work. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jul 84 p 18]

CSO: 3400/2109

CHINA IS IMPORTANT EXAMPLE, SOURCE OF AID FOR SENEGLA

Third World Partner

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 5 Jul 84 p 5

[Article by Aly Kheury Ndaw: "A Partner of Choice"]

<sup>2</sup>Text] There are several natural assets that alone could justify all the interest in China and the attention that it constantly draws: its huge size, its population--largest in the world, and its history, which makes it one of the oldest nations on our planet. However, as if that were not enough, it carried out one of the most amazing revolutions of this century, "the Long March," culminating in a radical change in regime, but also in society. Having become communist, that is, having passed from capitalism to socialism, it continues to further astound the world by producing one after the other further "revolutions" that are just as earth-shaking on its path toward a new destiny.

Since the end of World War II, no country, no people has experienced the diverse and profound transformations that the great China has lived through. The "leap forward" and "cultural revolution" were among those events that particularly highlighted the various phases. However, for almost 10 years now, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, the country has turned a new page. The slogans of work to help the country advance, production to develop the national economy, and progress to boost the people's standard of living seem finally to have replaced the others, specifically of those who abandoned the fields and workshops to the people and publicized their action by slogans.

Moreover, for almost 20 years, China has been determined to be a communist country, but not just any communist country. Not a satellite to any other, the country establishes its own policy, and decides its own path in everything. This original attitude, which is itself a manifestation of nonalignment, explains the independence shown by this country in relation to the hegemony of our world's two largest powers. However, this does not prevent it from trying to establish between it and both parties the best relations of harmony and mutual understanding.

In fact, on the international chessboard China is today a fascinating model to observe. This is even more true in respect to its economic development policy. In this respect, one cannot remain indifferent to an underdeveloped country with its main wealth based on the resources of the land, like Senegal. In this field, in addition to being the model to see, China can usefully

provide a number of examples. What is true for its agriculture is also true to a degree for its basic industry. In both these sectors, the results achieved are considerable and have a definite impact on improvement of the people's living conditions.

For example, during the past year production of grain and cotton increased respectively 9.2 percent and 28.9 percent compared to 1982, reaching 387.28 and 4.637 million tons. These were unprecedented records for the country. During the same period, the total value of industrial production increased by 10.5 percent, heavy industry by 12.4 percent, and light industry by 8.7 percent. In these times when crisis is seriously affecting most of the world economies, achieving such results is almost a miracle. But perhaps it is true, in fact, that such miracles happen only in China.

However, another dimension to which we cannot be indifferent is that of cooperation, particularly with the Third World states. For a long time the Chinese model of cooperation with underendowed countries has been regarded as exemplary. This cooperation, which is devoid of any constraint, is without any burdens, and is discreet and efficient; it is really not like any other. This also explains the special feeling the beneficiary peoples have toward it. Everywhere in the Third World, the technical advisers from Peking are always well received because they are welcome. For all these reasons, and many others, China can be regarded as the partner of choice for the Third World, Africa, Senegal...

It is perhaps because it is an integral part and itself a full-fledged member of this group of the less favored that China understands us so well, and that we ourselves accept it so fully. For, despite its efforts and the clearly evident results China has achieved, Deng Xiaoping does not hesitate to say: "China always belongs to the Third World. Not only now, but in the future and even in 50 years, when it will be a developed country. Today, it shares the fate of the Third World and will continue to do so at that time." This is a solemn and reassuring statement that has the nature of an irreversible choice, and we see it expressed daily in concrete actions through a longstanding, solid cooperation in friendship and solidarity.

#### Summary of Chinese Projects

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 5 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] On the occasion of the visit of the Senegalese head of state, the Chinese Embassy in Senegal gave us a summary report of the relations between our two countries. These relations cover all fields, from agriculture to medical assistance, and including water projects, sports, etc. The charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Dakar, Chui Chang Jiang, answered our questions.

[Question] What is the significance for the Chinese Government of the visit of President Abdou Diouf?

[Answer] China and Senegal both belong to the Third World. The similarity of their experience in the past and the common nature of the tasks they face

closely link our two countries, despite the long distance that separates them geographically. Ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries in 1971, and with the joint efforts on both sides, the Chinese-Senegalese ties of friendship have grown steadily. Our two countries maintain a sincere and fruitful cooperation in various fields: economy, trade, culture, public health, etc. They share common views on a number of international problems, and give each other support and assistance in international affairs. In sum, our relations of friendship and cooperation are excellent, and we are happy about them. China and Senegal are both developing countries. In order to emerge from underdevelopemnt, the Chinese people are committed to socialist construction to achieve modernization. We observe with joy that the Senegalese people, under the leadership of his excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic, have devoted untiring efforts to the great task of building the country, developing the national economy, and combatting drought and desert encroachment, and have achieved encouraging successes. As a friend and brother, we wholeheartedly rejoice at this.

President Abdou Diouf's visit is an event with great importance for the Chinese and Senegalese peoples. President Abdou Diouf and the Chinese leaders will have cordial talks in Peking and exchange views on the international problems of joint interest and on our bilateral relations. We are convinced that the visit will enable us to further deepen the friendship between the Chinese and Senegalese people and to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and that it will open a new chapter in the annals of the friendly Chinese-Senegalese relations. We hope in advance that President Abdou Diouf's visit to China will be crowned with complete success.

[Question] Could you summarize the Chinese-Senegalese cooperation?

[Answer] Under the first Chinese-Senegalese agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed on 23 November 1973, China was to carry out the agricultural cooperation project, the project for 60 wells, the project for surface installations for 20 wells, the Friendship Stadium, as well as water projects in Bignona, etc. As of now, the agricultural cooperation project, the 60 wells project, and the project for surface installations of 20 wells were completed and turned over to the Senegalese side respectively in March and May 1979, and in July 1982. The Friendship Stadium and the Bignona water projects are under construction.

Further, in accordance with a Chinese-Senegalese agreement on sending a Chinese medical mission to Senegal, China has sent, beginning in 1975, five medical teams totaling 87 persons for service in Senegal. Currently, the fifth team, of 17 persons, is serving at Ziguinchor.

In order to carry out these projects, 800 experts and medical personnel of all specialities sent by China have served in Senegal.

#### 1. Agricultural Cooperation Project:

The Chinese agricultural technical assistance began in 1973. The main objectives of the Chinese mission were:

Training farmers in rice growing and market gardening, and establishment of small facilities to handle the water in the ricefields.

Over 5 years, the Chinese agricultural technicians in Senegal developed 1,055 hectares and constructed three small dams, 25 small pumping stations, storehouses of 601 square meters, drying areas of 865 square meters, and garages of 3,200 square meters. Also, they trained farmers in ricegrowing on 4,000 hectares per year and in market gardening on 500 hectares per year. The experimental yields varied from 4.1 tons to 5.2 tons per hectare. The average yields on open fields was around 2.5 tons per hectare.

#### 2. Well Drilling and Surface Installations:

During the same period, the Chinese agricultural mission trained 702 qualified ricegrowers and market gardeners, and 460 mechanics, pump technicians, and tractor drivers. It provided to the Senegalese side 319 various pieces of agricultural equipment.

The Chinese well-drilling mission, which arrived in Senegal in 1976, carried out 60 drillings in six regions, of which 10 were well sinkings, 30 hydraulic wells, and 20 equipped wells. The sunk wells and hydraulic wells were turned over on 28 February 1979, and the equipped wells on 30 July 1982. In regard to the equipped wells, there are 13 water towers of 100 cubic meters, 4 water towers of 150 cubic meters, and 3 water reservoirs of 300 cubic meters.

#### 3. Friendship Stadium:

According to the minutes of the discussion on construction of the Friendship Stadium signed on 17 July 1975, the stadium will have 60,000 seats, occupy an area of 20 hectares, and the constructed area will be about 50,000 square meters. Total investment is estimated at 57,230,000 yuan renminbi.

According to the contract on construction of the stadium signed on 30 December 1981 by the Chinese and Senegalese parties, the Chinese side will carry out the construction on a turnkey basis. The stadium construction officially began on 1 February 1983 and will be completed in 3 years. At the end of June, the main construction had been fully completed. Now the decoration and installation of special equipment is underway. With the joint efforts of the two parties the work will be somewhat ahead of schedule.

#### 4. Bignona Water Projects:

The water projects of Bignona backwater near the village of Affiniam in Casamance include:

--A gate against tide 50 meters long with five channels, each 10 meters;

--A boat ramp, with a maximum boat-lifting capacity of 23 tons;  
--A channelling canal 1.7 kilometers long with a bottom width of 70 meters;  
--A tide dike 4 kilometers long;  
--A blocking dam 100 meters long, 10 meters high, and 8 meters wide on the top.

The area protected from the tide by the project is about 11,480 hectares, including the cultivable area of 5,600 hectares.

The quantity of stored fresh water for irrigation is about 7.5 million cubic meters.

With the joint efforts of the two parties, the construction will get underway shortly.

##### 5. Chinese Medical Mission:

The first agreement on sending a Chinese medical mission was signed on 23 December 1974 between our two sides, and subsequently three more on the same subject.

In accordance with these agreements, the Chinese Government has provided annually to the Senegalese Government a shipment of medicines and medical instruments needed by the Chinese medical mission to serve the Senegalese people.

To this summary, we should add the trade agreement and the cultural cooperation agreement between China and Senegal.

9920  
CSO: 3419/860

**SENEGAL**

**BRIEFS**

SALE OF PASSPORTS--According to Radio Ndiongolor, monitored in Kinshasa, there is a veritable network in Zaire dealing in Senegalese passports. The passports are reportedly sold at a moderate price of 5.000 zaires, or 62.500 CFA francs, of which four-fifths goes straight into the pocket of a Senegalese official abroad and not yet identified. In any case, LE POLITICIEN encountered numerous "Senegalese" in Zaire who had never heard of Zuiguinchor, Kaolack, Rufisque or Thies, and who cannot say thank you in Wolof or Toucouleur. At this rate, the Senegalese diaspora will soon be three times as large as the census count within our country. [Text] [Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 29 Jun 84 p 5] 9920

CSO: 3419/860

NIC OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ELECTION BOYCOTT

Durban POST NATAL in English 8-12 Aug 84 p 8

[Conclusion of 2-part interview with George Sewpershad, president of the Natal Indian Congress, by Ameen Akhalwaya; date, place not given]

[Text]

*Question: Whoever goes into the tricameral system will have a say in coloured or Indian education; would it not have been better for the NIC to go in and control what is, after all, a vital aspect of our future?*

**Sewpershad:** Even with vital matters such as education, there will be very little control by the coloured and Indian people in the tricameral system. For education, one requires finance to build schools, better universities — and finance is not in the hands of coloureds and Indians. It is in the hands of the President. What those going in can do is insignificant.

The contents of syllabuses and general policy on education will be controlled by whites. So Indians and coloureds are going to be administrators of white policy.

**?** Would that be entirely true? Wouldn't matters such as languages, for example, be determined by the department of Indian Education, by people who are put in a position of power?

**A** That we have to concede. But fundamental change in respect of education is not possible. It would be an extension of the politics of patronage, what Rajbansi demonstrated when he was presumably in control of education.

We must also ask: What is the meaning of true education and if the Indian education the white state has designed is true education?

True education is one which provides our young people with critical faculties, develops their intellects sufficiently for them to decide where they want to go in this world, and how to interpret the world around them.

A large measure of the technical education of our people are provided with is actually technical education geared to provide the needs of industry and commerce, and the policy is designed by the state, presumably in collaboration with industry.

**?** But in order to thwart this, you concede ground if you stay out. And in doing so, you are allowing those people to take control,

*especially those appointed to positions through patronage. Would that not do more damage in the long run?*

**A** One has to concede there are advantages and disadvantages to participation. But the disadvantages are of such suicidal proportions that the question of political patronage pales into insignificance. That is the criterion.

Where are the greater advantages? Are we better off appointing better people to better positions, or does our true interest lie in the greater scheme of things?

We have already spelt out the disadvantages, such as entrenching apartheid, alienating Africans, breaking the unity we have built over the years, and laying the ground for potential conflict. These disadvantages are of suicidal proportions.

The disadvantage of not being able to appoint the right person as Director of Indian Education, for example, is one of the things we are just going to have to live with. Changes must come with mass pressure in any case.

The fact is that whoever is in charge, even whites, they can't totally ignore the pressure from the oppressed people on a mass level. With our strategy of trying to build a mass movement, we will eventually bring about these changes, for no government can go on ignoring the views of the oppressed all the time.

**Q** *The NIC and TIC have been accused of being opportunistic in that some of their senior members send their children to white private schools, that those children do not have to go through this type of inferior education. Can you talk about "the masses" and "mass pressure" while sending the children to elitist institutions?*

**A** Our policy in regard to

education has been clear — it has not been ambiguous. We believe in providing the best education for all South Africans, a democratic education which encourages children to think freely and creatively.

In our struggle for a democratic South Africa, we see the need to build the unity of our people, and on that basis, we allow it. We have our document, the Freedom Charter, and anyone who subscribes to it and is prepared to struggle for a nonracial democratic South Africa is free to join our movement. All our executive members have played a vital role in this struggle.

Now opportunism implies vacillation and inconsistent conduct on the question of policy. In both these respects, the NIC and the individuals concerned have never vacillated. We have been consistent in our demands for a democratic education system for all in a free society.

In our day-to-day conduct in demanding those things which either students or boycott or parents and students have demanded in terms of the present conditions within the education system, again our conduct has not been inconsistent with the principles for which we stand.

On the question of the masses — at no stage in the 1980 boycotts or any other boycotts have the NIC executive members been responsible for inciting students to go on boycott or encouraging students to remain on boycott.

We have always maintained that the students, that those who are active in the struggle against the South African regime, are the people who must decide what their demands are. They must decide how long they want to be on boycott, and when they must return to classes.

Our role has been, firstly, supportive, and secondly, defensive.

That is to ensure neither the state nor educational authorities take any actions which amount to victimisation or repression.

**[?]** *Would it then be fair for the NIC to oppose PW Botha, even through Rajbansi or whomever, to say that what you are doing to our education is wrong, and then send our children out to get a better education at primary or secondary level?*

**[A]** Again, the NIC as an organisation has a certain policy. In respect of that policy and the day-to-day demands on education, there is nothing inconsistent with struggling against whatever Rajbansi does or does not do.

**[?]** *One of the platforms of the NIC is that if you vote, you will vote for Military Conscription. How, by staying out, are you going to stop it?*

**[A]** It is clear the majority of coloureds and Indians are opposed to conscription. They are opposed to blacks being brought in to fight fellow blacks. Even if the majority boycott the election, the government legally will have the power to carry out conscription.

But the point we are stressing is that the majority are against conscription, and since the majority will boycott the election and so make it clear that they reject this constitution, they'll be in a position to oppose and mobilise Indian and coloured opinion against conscription.

**[?]** *How are you going to actually prove — in numerical terms — that the majority oppose conscription, if those who go into parliament say the majority of their constituents are in favour?*

**[A]** If the boycott campaign is a massive success, we can clearly say the majority reject the constitution and that it would be totally unfair to conscript Indians and coloureds — because they have rejected it and have a moral objection to conscription.

PW Botha and Magnus Malan have said Indians and coloureds don't have the vote, that's why they can't be conscripted into the army.

If the majority turn out to vote, they can say with justification that Indians accept the constitution, so conscript them.

But if the majority don't vote, they won't have that moral justification.

**[?]** *What will your position be if the majority do vote?*

**[A]** That is an hypothetical question. If, by some miracle, the majority do vote, we will re-assess our position in that light. But, just as in the 1981 SAIC boycott, we are certain the majority will heed our boycott call.

(Report by Ameen Akhalwaya, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)

DETAILS ON MURRAY & ROBERTS OPERATIONS GIVEN

Shift to Industrial Interests

Johannesburg SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 31 Jul 84 p 8

[Text]

**Dave Brink, 44-year-old chief executive of Murray & Roberts Industrial, whose appointment as an executive director to the main board of Murray & Roberts Holdings has just highlighted the group's shift of emphasis from construction to industrial interests, already foreshadowed by the change in its Stock Exchange listing, talks to William Greenberg about the prospects and pitfalls ahead.**

What were the reasons for establishing Murray & Roberts Industrial as a separate operation? When was it started? How many companies does it include and how many of them were originally from Roberts Construction and how many from Murray & Stewart?

Murray & Roberts is divided into a number of operating sub-groups because of the practicalities of managing it properly — different philosophies are required for industrial as against construction or consumer-related companies. The original reasons stemmed from the necessity to counteract the cyclical nature of the construction business. They proved to be correct.

The industrial part of

our business has proved to be counter-cyclical to construction. We classify our business into four categories. Cyclical 1 business reacts quickly to changes in the economy and that is what industry does. Cyclical 2 reacts more slowly than the economy as a whole and construction is the example. The other two categories are steady and non-cyclical business. The food business is in the steady category — people have to eat at all times.

The industrial division started in the early 'seventies. In those days Roberts Construction and Murray & Stewart used to operate separately, and each of them went into industrial diversification.

The late Jack Cheetham

started Roberts Industrial and acquired companies which made a terrific success.

Those industrial diversifications together with Murray & Stewarts contributed between them up to 40% of Murray & Roberts' profits. The most important division in our sub-group is the foundries, which is 60% related to the automotive industry and the rest to general industry. Our automotive side, Ferrovorm, is very strong in petrol engineering blocks.

They are the biggest engineering block makers in SA, supplying Toyota, Ford, Volkswagen Sigma and Leyland. Our engine block foundry is Ferrovorm Port Elizabeth, which won the Toyota Supplier of the Year Award. The companies in Murray & Roberts Industrial came about 50-50 from Roberts Construction and Murray & Stewart.

**Do the M&R Industrial companies interface with the construction and engineering groups in Murray & Roberts? Does Murray & Roberts still regard itself as primarily a construction and engineering business, in spite of its listing in the industrial rather than the construction section on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange?**

There is negligible interfacing. From its childhood Murray & Roberts has always been a construction company. The change of its Stock Exchange listing to industrial holding company was done at its own instigation and must be seen as a fairly significant move.

Murray & Roberts is still the strongest construction company, but the extent of its penetration in that market is such that future development is more likely to be in the industrial rather than the construction area.

**On what basis are your companies grouped together? How many holding companies are there in your M&R Industrial group and who is in charge of them?**

They are grouped together to facilitate management in such ways as having similar operating philosophies, tending to serve related market and often employing common technology. The holding companies in M&R Industrial are foundries under Reuben Rosenblum, light engineering and fabrication under David Lovely, heavy engineering under Richard de Vos, valves under Barry Buckley, M&R Security under Bernard Abro, which is one of the biggest operations in its field.

Then there is the plastics group, part of which falls under Richard du Plessis, who is also the group financial director, and Ampaglas, a separate safety glass manufacturing company under Reg Crewe-Brown.

**What are the present sales and profits of the M&R Industrial companies? What share is that of the total turnover and profit of the Murray & Roberts group?**

All of M&R's industrial-related companies produce about a third of Murray & Roberts profits, but some of these industrial companies don't fall under me. Their share of the total turnover is much less. In 1983 Murray & Roberts had a total turnover of R2 000 million. The proportion that came from the industrial operations was less than a third.

**Do you expect the M&R Industrial companies to make a bigger contribution in future to Murray & Roberts turnover and profits? What proportion is it likely to be?**

I would certainly expect M&R Industrial to hold its

percentage contribution over the next couple of years and then make a steadily growing contribution. Growth potential for the future is extremely good, both through organic growth and acquisitions. We have very definite targets, but all I will say is that I am optimistic that the industrial contribution will be more than a third.

**Are you planning any acquisitions, expansions or other investments by M&R Industrial at the moment? In what fields, and how much would be involved?**

We always do have these plans — we are always in the process of investigating acquisitions. Yes, we have some in the pipeline now. Any time you ask the question we will have some in the pipeline. Our investigations tend to be into companies with related products, technology or markets. Among these companies are some small ones and some large, very significant ones, although I am not prepared to say how much our investment will be.

**What is M&R Industrial's relationship to Murray & Roberts as a whole in terms of independent decision-making and freedom of action?**

Murray & Roberts is run on a very well decentralised basis. I'm a fairly independent sort of chap. While recognising that control by the shareholders and the corporate head office is necessary I have never felt restricted or restrained. Murray & Roberts generally gives each division sufficient scope to use its full management flair.

**How many people are employed by M&R Industrial? What is the proportion of skilled to unskilled staff?**

We employ about 6 000.

Probably more than half of them are skilled in some way or other. Do you foresee any problems in coping with an upturn in demand, either on the labour or equipment sides?

Yes, I do foresee problems. Even in these tight times we have shortages of management and skills. If there is any significant upturn our companies will have to be very careful not to over-trade. We are short even now, and we will just get shorter if things improve economically. You have to be very careful not to lose your head.

I think Murray & Roberts is relatively well placed to take advantage of opportunities that may arise but we must proceed with care. Our management and skills will be at a premium. Which of your companies do you think have most

growth potential? Are any of them substantial exporters or likely to become substantial exporters?

I think that at the moment our foundry group has most growth potential. The reason is that 60% of its output goes to the automotive industry and in SA right now we have a large population who are on the verge of being able to afford to buy a motor car.

Quite a lot of our companies provide products for the mining industry, and in spite of it going through tough times now I believe that this will change and there will be a strong demand for SA's mining products.

We are not big exporters although we are exporting some of our products. With the fall in

the value of the rand against the dollar, some very important export opportunities have certainly been opened to us. Right at the moment we have five senior executives overseas investigating export opportunities. We are already exporting in the security field — we export a lot of safes to the United States, and we see that expanding.

There is potential in the mining screen market and also in the market for castings for foundries. I think as much as 25% of our output could be exported, to the States, to Europe, to Australia and to some extent the Far East.

But I don't want us to become too dependent on exports because that makes you vulnerable if someone in another country makes a move against you.

#### Murray, Sanlam Control

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by David Ross]

[Text]

**MURRAY TRUSTS**, effective controllers of listed Murray & Roberts (M & R), have entered into an arrangement with Sanlam through which they will be effective joint controllers of the company.

Shareholders in listed Anchusa, the direct controlling company of M & R, are to receive an offer of 1 300c a share for 21% of their shareholdings.

Prior to Friday's suspension, Anchusa were trading at 925c. Shareholders who accept the offer will still be entitled to the dividend due in October.

At first sight, the new arrangements could have attracted criticism from the JSE Listings Committee.

It resembles, in some respects,

arrangements between Kirsh Industries and Sanlam.

These led to quarrels between the two companies and the JSE over whether control of listed Kimet had effectively changed.

However, a major difference in the present instance is the offer to Anchusa shareholders.

Direct control of M & R continues to be held by Anchusa. But ultimate control, previously in the hands of the two Murray Trusts, is now equally shared between them and Sanlam.

Anchusa's main asset was 46.6% of M & R's shares, and 42.9% of the voting shares. The trusts in turn held 51.3% of Anchusa shares, representing 63% of the voting shares.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that M & R holds 23.5% of Anchusa, of which 18.7% are non-voting. Sanlam also holds 10% of the M & R ordinarys, mak-

ing it the largest shareholder after Anchusa.

Under the new arrangement, referred to as a contractual pool, the Murray Trusts and Sanlam will each hold 25.8% of the voting shares.

Sanlam will put into the pool enough of the shares it holds in M & R to ensure that "at least 50.1% of M & R's voting shares will be held between the pool and Anchusa on a long-term basis".

The statement announcing the new arrangement says there is no change in control of M & R. "Anchusa remains the *de facto* controlling shareholder of M & R.

"The board of directors of M & R is made up of approximately equal numbers of non-executive directors of M & R," says the announcement. "The trusts and Sanlam will be represented on this board."

They will have equal representation on the board of Anchusa.

In the Kimet dispute, Sanlam claimed ultimate control of the company had not changed, and that offers to outside shareholders for a proportion of Kimet shares should wait until that happened.

The present statement mentions that Sanlam will "in the first instance" make its offer for 21% of shareholdings in Anchusa. The 1 300c share price "will be the same as that offered to the trusts".

The new arrangements underline the importance for investors to differentiate in their valuations between controlling or pyramid companies and underlying companies.

Except for Pick 'n Pay and its pyramid Pikwik, rated almost equally on a yield basis, pyramids are not required to make similar offers to underlying companies if a change of control in the pyramid occurs.

CSO: 3400/2115

LEADING AFRIKANER EXAMINES DIVISIVE ISSUES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Jul 84 p 25

[Article by Cornelius Gerber, "nom de plume of a leading Afrikaner academic":  
"The Final Test"]

[Text]

**S**TUGGLE has always been part and parcel of the Afrikaner's existence. If not against an outside enemy, then the struggle was an internal one.

Both in victory and defeat it continued, as if some self-inflicted torture was necessary to keep the species alive.

The essential forces behind this perpetual struggle were of course power and identity. Taken together, these two notions formed the basis of the Afrikaner's struggle for survival in a generally hostile environment.

To preserve his identity, he brought into being a constellation of cultural organisations. Thus Afrikanerdom could be mobilised into a formidable and effective political machine, giving rise to expectations that Afrikaner domination could be maintained in perpetuity.

The intellectual fermentation which followed the simplistic blueprint mode of thinking of the Verwoerdian era brought this dream to an end.

Many Afrikaners no longer saw apartheid as a plan for white survival.

Instead, they began to realise with great apprehension that apartheid was as dangerous a device for maintaining peace in a deeply divided society as was majoritarianism, or the liberalistic one-man, one-vote formula.

It was realised, too, among ver-

liges that the development of common loyalties and cross-cutting affiliations among ethnic groups offered the only alternative to domination, polarisation and, eventually, revolution.

Hence the cry that apartheid "must die".

**T**

he verkrampies regarded this as an expression of liberalism and a policy of sell-outs because it meant power-sharing, integration and the loss of Afrikaner hegemony, and thus the death-knell to Afrikaner identity.

No doubt both these two factions are loyal to the symbols and myths of Afrikanerdom and both would like to see Afrikaner interests perpetuated in this country.

Paradoxically, however, each one sees a danger for the future of the Afrikaner in the policies of the other.

But how valid are the respective hypotheses of the reformers and the reactionary stand-patters?

Are Afrikaner interests and Afrikaner identity being threatened or secured by the new political dispensation?

Nobody can give a definite answer to this. The fact is that the present situation of change and turmoil produces so many immediate issues that it makes it impossible to penetrate the deeper meaning of what is actually happening.

One thing is certain, however: Afrikaner domination, or for that matter white domination, of the

politics of this country will sooner or later come to an end.

If we would only accept this inevitable scenario as part of our present thinking and planning, we will not be overwhelmed by the future.

Of course, to Dr Andries Treurnicht and his ilk, the end of domination means the end of everything.

Their concern about the Afrikaner identity being threatened is in essence really a concern about the termination of a system of privilege based on colour and race.

According to their logic, white domination of the political process is the sine qua non for the preservation of Afrikaner identity and the maintenance of Western-Christian values in our society.

Looking at examples elsewhere in Africa, particularly in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola, these perceptions may be quite valid.

What has happened in these countries, however, is also indicative of the inevitable train of events which can be expected when one system of domination is substituted by another.

**E**ven the most cursory look at history will tell us that the whole political and social basis on which Afrikaner identity and survival is built, according to rightwing perceptions, is extremely temporary and precarious.

Thus it would be quite legitimate to argue that the biggest threat to the Afrikaner's future really comes from the right wing, i.e. the very people who portray themselves as the true champions fighting for Afrikaner identity and Afrikaner survival.

Bearing in mind the circumstances we find ourselves in, the linkage between political supremacy and survival according to the Treurnicht-cum-Boshoff model is in essence a recipe for Afrikaner suicide.

Given our historical background; our struggles against British imperialism, the Zulu impis and the Huguenot emigrants, the poverty and destitution we had to overcome after the SA War and the great depression, the latter-day bravado of the Skilpadsaal brigade may be historically and emotionally justifiable.

What these people do not seem to realise, however, is that the

world of 1984 is not the world of 1936.

To retreat back into the apartheid laager would be an act of self-destruction because this can only lead to the polarisation of the total South African society into hostile groups with incompatible and irreconcilable interests.

From there it would be only a short step to violence and bloodshed. The demographic realities of this country alone tell us in the clearest terms that this would be a no-win situation for the Afrikaner.

To argue from here that the Afrikaner should simply relinquish his strong sense of identity and follow the example of his English-speaking compatriots may sound feasible, but this is something he will never do.

I also do not think that it is necessary for the Afrikaner to make this type of sacrifice.

## H

However, what has indeed become imperative, if the Afrikaner wishes to survive in this land, is that his sense of identity should be stripped of all the racist overtones and connotations that have been attached to it by the policy of apartheid.

This will change Afrikanerdom from an exclusive phenomenon to an inclusive phenomenon, giving back to it something it lost between 1948 and 1984.

This is where the real challenge lies for Afrikaner survival. In a sense, he will have to rediscover his identity in order to make it more functional in a multiracial environment.

Moving away from its present image of an exclusive political elite of minority rulers, Afrikanerdom should strive purposefully to share values with other groups and to develop cross-cutting loyalties in the South African society as a whole.

This does not mean self-destruction or betraying our cultural heritage. The two basic objectives of the Afrikaner should really be to develop and preserve certain basic humanistic values in this part of Africa and to act as guardian over the process of transformation towards a more just society in South Africa.

Without continued Afrikaner leadership none of these objectives would be possible in our diverse and deeply divided society. But to execute this type of positive leadership, the whole image of the Afri-

Afrikaner should be changed.

Indeed, the purposeful development of mediating relationships is the only way by which moves towards cataclysmic violence in our country can be swept aside.

This would not be an automatic or spontaneous process; nor could it happen without control (but not domination) of some kind. Should the extremists of the left or the right take over, it would in any case sound the death knell of Afrikanerdom, although the time scales may differ.

This mediating role of the Afrikaner is of course unacceptable to Dr Treurnicht's minority.

Mr P W Botha's majority is prepared to play such a role vis-a-vis the coloureds and Indians, but as far as the politically more important black component of the population is concerned, the hope for a similar rapprochement remains slim.

This group's immediate plight therefore remains very much the same whether it is ruled by the policies of Mr Botha or Dr Treurnicht.

While it is true that their exclusion from the political main stream under Mr Botha's policies is no longer racially or ideologically motivated, the most important challenge to stability in South Africa still remains how to convince the new black urban generation that "meaningful change" can be effected without violence.

## T

The final test for the Afrikaner his future and his identity is therefore looming in the not too distant future.

If his leadership cannot succeed in de-escalating the cycles of polarisation set in motion by the apartheid policy, his long term future in this land he loves so dearly will remain under a cloud.

The new constitution is an important step towards a peaceful solution, but as long as discriminatory laws remain on the statute books these cycles of polarisation will continue to escalate.

In any case, the long-term security of the Afrikaner does not repose in these laws but in another element, moral and intellectual in nature, which he has not yet fully discovered.

New institutions and rules or even bureaucratic excellence alone won't make any difference because, as John Stuart Mill stated: "In politics, as in mechanics, the power which is to keep the engine going must be sought outside the machinery; and if it is not forthcoming, or is insufficient to surmount the obstacles which may reasonably be expected, the contrivance will fail."

The most important struggle yet for Afrikanerdom is therefore to move out of the dark ages of apartheid towards its own Renaissance.

CSO: 3400/2115

SA SEEKS OWN BRAND OF FREE ENTERPRISE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Jul 84 p 8

[Article by Amrit Manga]

[Text]

**SOUTH Africa's economy is for the first time under tremendous pressure to speed up development and ensure that wealth is distributed more equitably than in the past, says the Manpower and Management Foundation.**

Unless leaders of society allow unrestricted participation by all in the economy, pressure will build up for an alternative system.

This warning comes soon after the University of South Africa's School of Business Leadership claimed workers were ready to accept socialism. It warned that unskilled and semi-skilled workers saw no benefits in the free enterprise system.

### Lowest rungs

But how to convince workers of the advantages of free enterprise is not clear. David Thebehalu, a Soweto businessman says: "Blacks are for the capitalistic system."

The management founda-

tion claims that not one SA leader has seriously advocated a "socialist people's republic".

Mr Thebehalu says: "Our participation must not be seen to be tied to the lowest rungs of the economic ladder."

The foundation says that although the need for reform is recognised, SA is still searching for a unique brand of free enterprise.

### Divergent

"There are many divergent views regarding the steps to be taken to make the free enterprise system more effective in generating wealth for all people.

"There are as many examples of capitalist systems not leading to prosperity as there are communist systems.

"SA must identify its own version of capitalism, recognising the realities of the present and looking at pragmatic possibilities for the future."

The foundation says that to overcome the shortage of skills attention should be turned to the masses of blacks who need education, training and job opportunities.

"SA will need thousands of new managers in the next decade," it says.

But training will demand funds which can only be generated through the productivity of workers. SA has not shown any meaningful improvements in productivity, partly because of the acute shortage of skilled management.

The Government gives tax concessions of R50-million for in-house training.

White managers generally do not understand the problem of blacks aspiring to management positions.

### Racial

The foundation sees SA's biggest problem as racial capitalism where both economic and political power is held by a few people — mainly the white ruling class.

The foundation has committed itself to free enterprise because it is the one system that will harness latent sources among skilled white workers, academics and businessmen in unleashing the dynamic of black businesses, the informal and small business sector.

CSO: 3400/2115

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE WITH WEST GERMANY FLOURISHES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Aug 84 p 10

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text] NEARLY 300 000 West German workers depend on South African mineral imports for their jobs.

Recent boycott and trade hindrance studies on German trade with South Africa have revealed about 100 000 jobs depend directly on SA minerals and another 200 000 indirectly.

Mr Achim Stracke, chief executive of the SA-German Chamber of Trade and Industry, says South African trade is important to West Germany, but not irreplaceable.

"Everyone would hate to see links ended, but industry would continue."

"There is nothing SA supplies we could not get elsewhere in one way or another. But South Africa is readily available.

"Equally, if West Germany pulled out of SA, it would open gaps for a certain time but lots of others would jump in immediately."

In spite of boycott studies, there is no serious likelihood of the Germans severing trade links with this country. Although there is a boycott/disinvestment movement, it is not a force to be reckoned with and shows no signs of gaining strength.

The SA-German chamber, based in Johannesburg, is a vital part of the machinery promoting trade between the two countries.

The West German Government relies on it to carry out most of the day-to-day economic and trade activities once borne by embassy officials.

Established in 1948 before the two countries established post-war

official links, the chamber handles inquiries from both directions.

"Our trade promotion is utterly two-way, although there are more German imports into this country than there are South African exports to Germany," says Mr Herbert Weicke, head of the chamber's trade information department.

There is no equivalent South African organisation in West Germany where the work is carried out through embassies and consulates.

Mr Stracke is critical of the way some countries conduct their trade with South Africa.

"We have to look to the future of this country and do something about it. Foreign businesses will have to do more. The US is leading the way at the moment because they have a different approach. To them, it's not just profits and losses, but investment in the future.

"South Africa will probably soon be aware that the Japanese are doing nothing in regard to improvement for race groups in this country. West Germany and the US are investing here. All Japanese money goes straight back out of the country."

Mr Stracke, who was sent from Germany to head the chamber in Johannesburg, says nations trading here must look beyond immediate financial concerns to the South African social field.

"While there is still potential for profits, we must realise the time for the quick buck is over."

Although the West German Government is active in improving economic links with SA, it steers clear

of helping individual companies or particular sectors of industry.

Mr Weicke says: "There is no export in particular the West German Government is trying to promote because trade associations wouldn't like to see that."

Mr Hans Gunther Heinrich, the economic counsellor at the West German Embassy in Pretoria, says many West German firms are unhappy with the lack of practical government aid they are offered.

"There are a lot of complaints from German firms that the system is too free and that they don't get enough support from the government in certain things. As far as the government is concerned, cars and all the other industrial exports to South Africa are purely a matter for German firms."

Mr Heinrich says there is also concern among some German firms at South Africa's industrial protectionism.

"One area where I was active in this respect was pipes for water projects in February and March. South African producers wanted the orders that were going to German firms and asked the Government to step in. They said German firms were dumping and the Government spoke to us. German firms said there was no dumping and prices were similar to those in West Germany.

"Eventually the Board of Trade announced a dumping inquiry. It decided there was no dumping and permits were allowed to SA firms to import German pipes. It was a critical case, but it was dealt with very fairly."

CSO: 3400/2115

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE UNION ACTIVIST DESCRIBES FIREBOMBING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jul 84 p 6M

[Article by Ingrid Norton]

[Text] From behind walls charred to crisp cinders, a soft but spirited singing can be heard. It rises eerily from the blackened remains of the house, breaking the stillness of an otherwise quiet Orlando West afternoon.

Lucy Mvubelo has joined a group of women in prayer and hymn. Heedless of the ashes that lie in place of a carpet, she kneels to give thanks for being alive — but she admits aloud: "Oh, Lord, now I am confused."

Last Sunday night while the veteran trade unionist and general secretary of the Clothing Workers' Union slept, activists from a group calling themselves the South African Suicide Squad (Sass) threw two home-made bombs into the house. Within minutes, a dream she'd had for 10 years of retiring in a home carefully and beautifully renovated had died, along with treasured souvenirs and precious, hard-won fabrics and furniture.

She is occupied with herding the hundreds, literally hundreds, of people who have streamed on to the tiny property

since Monday morning to offer their sympathy and bring gas heaters and loaves of bread. An iron coal stove, cinder-covered but functional, now yields up a smell of cooking sugar beans and at least four neighbours tend busily to its boiling.

"I was certain, when I heard a crackling, clinking sound," says Mrs Mvubelo, rubbing a hand across weary eyes, "that it was thieves come to pinch my new gate. Now I know it was my guardian angel, come to wake me.

"My nephew looked out of the window and saw the flames. He said, 'Bomb!' quite breathlessly and I ran to the telephone. I dialled 0, then the line went dead and the lights went out. I was with my next-door neighbour when I heard the second bomb go off.

"My spirits are high in spite of this," she said. "It really warmed my heart to see the children from Orlando West High and Phefeni School pour in here, roll up their sleeves and set to work."

Just a week before, Mrs Mvubelo's nephew had pleaded again with

her to insure her home and its contents and she had at last given in, promising to do so the following week.

"I had dallied because I didn't really think my home was beautiful enough to warrant insuring just yet. I had planned to paint the outside. I didn't realise that the Devil was just behind me.

"Now when I think of the treasured possessions I have lost — my battery-operated clock from Taiwan and my set of encyclopedias — I just weep. Fortunately the portrait of myself as The Star Woman of the Year was saved. I have it in my office though I have been nagged for years to take it home."

Mrs Mvubelo, walking painfully in bedroom slippers, picks her way through her remaining possessions, gesturing like an estate agent. "Here," she says, "was the most beautiful bamboo wall covering, and here a solid oak wardrobe... There stood R1 750 worth of hi-fi equipment — never before used. And, oh, my

bottle-green carpet and brand-new upholstery."

The possessions mean that much more to her because she has worked alone and steadfastly to own them. Her husband, who died recently, was attacked by thugs in 1956 and beaten so badly he lost his memory. He never recognised his wife or children again.

Mrs Mvubelo has educated her two children under extreme financial pressure. The daughter of a domestic worker who earned £2 a week and a labourer father, both mission-educated, Mrs Mvubelo was taught the importance of learning from the time she could talk.

"My mother spoke fluent German and was very liberal-minded. I knew all through my childhood that the system of the country was hurtful and I would do all I could one day to change it."

She has since achieved more than a quarter of a century's struggle for black trade union rights; she was one of two women to be appointed to the 41-member National Manpower Commission in 1979, the year she was made The Star's Woman of the Year. Just prior to that she was appointed deputy vice-president of the multiracial Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

She has addressed labour meetings throughout Africa, Europe and the United States, attracting the attention of America's most powerful leaders when she toured with an appeal to continue investment in South Africa.

All this, she feels, makes the motive for the attack the more puzzling.

"Why me?" she asks, sinking on to a comfort-

able bed in the remaining outhouse. "I have done nothing. The only clue to the motive must be the statement made by Mr Oscar Mpetha, joint president of the United Democratic Front, who was recently quoted as saying he hated me because I was one of the unionists who teach workers that trade unionism does not involve politics but is only about bread and butter issues."

Mrs Mvubelo is accused by extreme black groups of being a Government stooge, a sell-out. It is said that she has negotiated starvation wages. She argues that she has improved the salaries of unionists dramatically since she and Dr Anna Scheepers, former president of Tucsa and now president of the Garment Workers' Union, began negotiations.

"Wages have been increased from R27 a week to R36 a week. Workers receive an increment every six months and many excellent fringe benefits, ranging from a bursary scheme to a group funeral scheme and a fund for orphans and the disabled.

"The top of the scale is now R60 a week, but there are many earning far above that.

"I am forced to say it is just a bunch of loutish brats that are doing the complaining about our achievements."

Mrs Mvubelo, in an effort to decide the motive, flips mentally through what she regards as major achievements in a long struggle.

"In 1971, when job reservation was so sensitive an issue and influx control and group areas were very tense issues too, the United States Government invited me to America to put forward my own views.

"I said then, 'Let American companies ignore South Africa's policies and allow our children to compete with other race groups at home. I did not say everything was rosy in this country; I said only we do not want hand-outs, we want to be taken for our ability and our efficiency. As long as American companies promise to carry out my advice I will support their investment in South Africa."

Mrs Mvubelo firmly maintains that it was she who got the ball rolling in providing in-house training for blacks, coloured staff and Indians.

She sniffs. The smell of charred wood is still overpowering. Streaks of pastel green paint are visible where the black has been wiped away, leaving an arc above a bed. Bits of ceiling continue to flutter to the floor.

"They want to kill me. Kill me, after all I've done for blacks in this country. A heartfelt fight. Well, let them come. I won't run away. What's the use? Wherever I go they'll find me if they want me badly enough."

Mrs Mvubelo is waiting to hear whether the Soweto Council has managed to find her alternative accommodation while her house is demolished and rebuilt. She cannot imagine where the funds for the project will come from.

"But everybody has been so kind," she says. "I will postpone my retirement now and work on to fund this disaster."

"All I can say is, Lord, if this is the sort of freedom the black people are looking for, this kind of faceless, senseless, cowardly atrocity, then, dear Lord, I am confused."

MINING INDUSTRY GIVES PRIORITY TO SURVIVAL

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 1 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Val Pienaar]

[Text] ONE of the top priorities of the South African mining industry, from the point of view of the working class people of Southern Africa, was to remain in business and provide employment for over 500 000 labourers a year, Mr Johann Liebenberg, industrial relations advisor at the Chamber of Mines, told Mining Week recently.

In the present economic climate, the continuation of this state of affairs could not be taken for granted, he said.

"At the moment, according to a recent SABC report, the jobs of some 80 000 employees on 11 of the Chamber's member mines are secure only because of the low rand/dollar exchange rate--a fortuitous and unpredictable circumstance.

"There is no doubt that some mines are in a position to pay the high salaries that the National Union of Mineworkers is demanding--but others would be put out of business by any significant increase in their working costs.

"And while the closure of one or two mines may not seem like a major issue in terms of the entire situation, from the point of view of the 10 000 to 20 000 people who would lose their jobs as a result, it would be catastrophic."

Mr Liebenberg stressed that the short-term profitability of the mining industry--and particularly the gold mining industry--could not be regarded as an indication of its ability to pay increased wages.

"Unlike many other industries, the mining industry cannot simply trim its profits to allow for increased wages and then, if necessary, shift the burden of the cost increase on to the consumer.

"Instead, it is the customer who decides on the gold price--and the mines have to trim their working costs accordingly," he said.

Discussing the wage increases for black mineworkers recently implemented by the Chamber, with regard to which the NUM has declared a dispute, he said the

total package offered by the Chamber amounted to "quite a resonable settlement --and in some cases an exceptionally good one".

The NUM, said Mr Liebenberg, was arguing solely on the basis that the basic wage increases were inadequate, without taking into account the newly introduced overtime pay and shift allowances.

"It is possible that, in some cases where workers have been receiving considerably more than the Chamber's minimum wage scale on which the increases are based, a few workers may receive actual wage increases which are below the 10 percent granted to the white unions.

"But, at the other end of the spectrum, one must take into account what the increases will mean to the average team leader who does night shift cleaning, for example.

"In addition to a basic wage increase, he will now receive a shift allowance for working at night and overtime pay for work in excess of 102 hours per fortnight.

"We calculated that, in a not very exceptional case, such a worker would receive a total wage increase of some 37 percent."

Mr Liebenberg commented that, despite a low paid-up membership of only 10 percent, the NUM was "a force to be reckoned with" but, nonetheless, a welcome manifestation of change on the mining scene.

"Numbers are not of prime importance," he said.

"It is more important that there is a union and that, for the first time, the mining houses can negotiate conditions of employment with a body representing the workers.

"There is no doubt that the NUM could quite conceivably generate a strike. I wouldn't like to speculate on the implications of such a situation.

"It is, however, everyone's profound hope that a strike may be averted. We are working to avoid a strike or, if it proves unavoidable, to minimise its effect.

"The conciliation board appointed last month has until August 19 to resolve our differences or reach deadlock, so we will know soon enough whether or not our efforts have beeen successful."

However, Mr Liebenberg's response to claims by NUM leader Mr Cyril Ramaphosa that the mines were spending money on "unnecessary" improvements to living conditions which would be better channelled into increased wages (see MINING WEEK, July 18), indicated that the union was not always wholly representative of worker's views.

"It is common knowledge that liaison committees on the mines asked for better accommodation, and that the improvements were at least partly in response to complaints by people living in the hostels.

"In any case, if one were to amortise the cost of constructing a hostel over the mine's entire working life--sometimes as high as 80 years--the difference between the cost of building to a high standard and that of building to half that standard, shared between all the people who use the hostel during its full life, would probably not amount to the value of one Lexington cigarette," he said.

CSO: 3400/2115

SOUTH AFRICA

'HUGE' TRADE DELEGATION PREPARING TO VISIT MOZAMBIQUE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] A huge South African trade delegation, composed of all races, is preparing to descend on Mozambique.

Already 55 businessmen have indicated they want to take part and it is expected about 100 will go.

The group will arrive in Maputo on August 25 and return three days' later.

It will be one of the biggest trade trips from this country in years.

The plan is to open up trade between Mozambique and South Africa in a big way.

The organiser, Johannesburg business consultant Mr Anthony van Wyk, says the Mozambicans are adopting a new approach to free market policies and this week they initiated a relaxed visa system.

Instead of waiting weeks for visa replies from assorted officials in Maputo, Mozambique has appointed an official in Johannesburg to make almost instant decisions, Mr van Wyk says.

"It's becoming encouraging. The signs from the Mozambicans in the past couple of weeks suggest they want trade links to get under way.

"President Machel is also due to announce within two weeks a code of international trade and investment in Mozambique.

"They are looking to South Africa to solve some of their economic problems through trade and investment. It may be that there will be chances for barter agreements as well."

Mr van Wyk says one thing the Mozambicans desperately want is bilateral trade so they can start building up their foreign exchange strength.

"There will be businessmen of all races going — black, white, Indian and coloured. One of the highlights of the trip is an international trade fair with the main exhibitors being mainly communist nations."

Mr van Wyk is also planning a series of meetings to try to launch a Mozambique-South Africa Trade Association through his firm, Investment Research and Development. The first meeting will be on Tuesday.

"This could be the start of a big trade drive throughout Southern Africa and benefiting all the nations in the region," he adds.

His telephone number is (011) 853-1942.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COLUMNIST EXAMINES NIC CONTRADICTIONS

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 3 Aug 84 p 4

[Article in the "Spotlight" column by Sadig Ali: "NIC Contradictions"]

[Text]

Taking the cue from Mr Haniff Manjoo I propose to deal with the boycott calls made by the Natal Indian Congress. And to analyse the inconsistent actions of some of those who shout loudly for boycott.

\* In the 1930's, when the Durban City Council started to build the first ever housing scheme for Indians, the Forward Bloc (the group which later took over the Natal Indian Congress) called boycott on the grounds that this was segregation. The City Council grabbed this excuse to stop further development. Came the war, the shack settlements, later the loss of Cato Manor.

\* When the Asherville housing scheme was being developed, as a direct result of much pressure from moderate leaders like the late Mr P.R. Pather, the Natal Indian Congress asked that this scheme be boycotted. "Segregation", was the cry. Several loyal supporters of the N.I.C. heeded this call. They did not apply for houses and lost their chance. They later had to, applied for, and got houses in Chatsworth. But several senior officials of the Natal Indian Congress later bought houses there.

\* When in the fifties a man called W.R. Davies was going round asking Indians to buy plots in the Reservoir Hills Township being sold by the Modern Town Planning Co., certain N.I.C. leaders said that this was "junk land, full of shale, which the whites did not want". This was segregation they said. Some people were misled by this. They did not buy even though the land was then cheap, as little as R500,00 (yes, this is no mistake, five hundred rand) for half-acre plots. But today, boy oh, boy, some of the top N.I.C. types are living in mansions in that self-same Reservoir Hills. One top N.I.C. man has made a fortune buying and selling land there.

\* When the University of Durban-Westville was established, the Natal Indian Congress ran a vigorous campaign for boycott. Many impressionable young men and women listened. They were taken for a ride by promises of a London University linked correspondence college. This never materialised. Many of our young people forever lost the chance of a University education. But not the children of the N.I.C. leader-

ship. They either went overseas or actually went to UDW while some went elsewhere.

- \* During the recent school boycotts, leading lights of the Natal Indian Congress urged our children to stay away from school. They encouraged our very impressionable children to be rude to their teachers and even to defy their parents. Hundreds of children had their education retarded as a consequence of the boycotts. But not a single child of any N.I.C. leader suffered in that way. Whether by careful planning or by sheer coincidence, their own children emerged unscathed. But others suffered seriously. (Some of the children of N.I.C. leaders may well have failed their exams, but this can happen to anyone.)
- \* There are three N.I.C. men who have made a lot of money from an association with a strictly-apartheid town board. They ask others to boycott govt-created institutions but they failed to boycott this one.
- \* There are four big noises of the Natal Indian Congress who actually applied for and obtained group areas permit from the hated Govt department in order to have offices in White areas to which they actually moved from their previous offices in an Indian area. They did not boycott group areas devices. But they ask others to make sacrifices.
- \* For many many years, there were strict apartheid signs of hurtful racial discrimination in certain buildings where several N.I.C. leaders went to earn money. They did not boycott those buildings.
- \* Even while the UDW was a strictly apartheid University and even though it still does not freely admit Black students, certain of those who now advocate boycott of the elections sought and got jobs at that place. They did not boycott, although to be on its staff must be humiliating. But the money is good.
- \* Natal University only became 'open' after the Govt said that it couldn't. The Nats made it safe. But before that there was strict apartheid at Natal University. And one N.I.C. big name, while there was strict apartheid, did seek and get a job there. No boycott on principle there, hey.
- \* One realises that people must live somewhere. They have to eat. They have to get jobs. But if their principles are so great, surely they could do other work which may pay less. They could. But they don't have to. They have free choice. And no one can blame them for making the best of available opportunities. One can only appeal to them to be consistent.

CSO: 3400/2115

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORT ON NIC PRINCIPLES AROUSES WIDE COMMENT

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 3 Aug 84 p 2

[Text]

THE Graphic report, "two sets of principles", (July 27) has aroused wide comment in political circles in Durban.

One commentator felt that as the N.I.C. is an Indian organisation and nothing else, as such, it cannot criticise any decisions taken in Lamontville concerning their leaders.

However, this viewpoint was opposed by a leading political scientist who said that the N.I.C. was a prominent member of the UDF and had been calling on all groups not to participate in government institutions.

Yet it had not criticised the Progressive Party for being in parliament.

On the contrary, whenever the NIC was

in difficulties, it ran to the Progressive Party for assistance.

Recently when there was trouble in Lamontville and accusations were made against the South African Police, supporters of the NIC rushed to two members of parliament, Mr Harry Pitman (now deceased) and Mr Gastrow. The subsequent reports of these two members of parliament were of great assistance to the supporters of the UDF in Lamontville.

This is merely one of the indications of

how important it is to have representatives in parliament, said this political scientist.

But it again shows a kind of anti-Indian bias by members of the NIC which criticises apparently only Indians for participating but praises the Progressive Party members who participate and regards the other great participant, Mr Harrison Dube as a hero. This attitude of the NIC is a reminder of the way Natal Whites would always attack Indians for whatever reason whatsoever. Is the NIC following in the same path? asks the commentator.

CSO: 3400/2115

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPERT BELIEVES MINING RECOVERY POTENTIAL 'GREAT'

Johannesburg SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] THERE is great potential within the SA mining industry for technological advancements which will increase recovery rates in the processing of valuable minerals, says Dr Harald Ramdohr, MD of chemical engineering specialist Uhde.

Holder of a doctorate in mineral processing for work he has carried out on the radio-active tagging of ions to monitor minerals losses during a variety of processes, Dr Ramdohr believes there is scope in SA to develop technologies that could be sold to the rest of the world.

"The current economic downturn provides us with a breathing space and we should take advantage of it by extending our research efforts and making use of pilot plants," he says.

Because of its limited water resources, SA must also look to technological development in conservation and prevention of contamination by mineral processes.

"In this area an urgent need has been established for new technologies and Uhde is willing to contribute its chemical knowledge in co-operation with the mining industry," says Dr Ramdohr.

While the SA mining industry's innovation and skills are highly respected worldwide, Dr Ramdohr feels there is still much work to be done in the fields of fines recovery and metal extracting by modern processing technologies.

Before taking up his recent appointment with Uhde in SA, Dr Ramdohr was manager responsible for the execution of contracts in the chlorine department at Uhde's headquarters.

He also spent two years researching ore beneficiation processes at the metallurgy department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is the son of Professor Ramdohr who was recently awarded the Draper Medal by the SA Geological Society for work carried out on the Witwatersrand ore formations.

LETHABO POWER STATION'S COAL CONVEYOR SYSTEM UNDER WAY

Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 31 Jul 84 p 2

[Text]

NACO Engineering of Johannesburg has embarked on the manufacture and erection of steelworks in a new coal stockyard which will form part of a 20km long coal handling system at the Lethabo Power Station.

Contracting to Babcock Moxey, Naco will be responsible for the erection of a section of the conveyor system from the mine terminal to the power station's stockyard. It is expected that more than 3 000 tons of steel will be utilised in this area.

Babcock Moxey is involved in the design, supply and erection and commissioning of the stockyard and terrace conveyor system complete with transfer houses and incorporating calibration and surge bins, magnetic separators and

other specialised equipment.

The system, which is designed to supply 3500t/h of coal for use in the six 500MW boilers at Lethabo will feature a number of innovations. This includes the design of surge silos which are fed by the conveyors, and which have mass flow characteristics. These were adopted because of problems encountered with the ever increasing sized stalks.

Claimed to be one of the largest of its kind in SA, the stockyard at Lethabo will serve as a stacking and blending facility in addition to its role as an emergency feed source. It will incorporate four stock piles.

A Babcock Moxey spokesman says the first phase of the project, which in total is valued at about R50-million, is expected to reach completion early in 1985.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SAA, EL AL TO DISCUSS NEW RIVAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Zenaide Vendeiro]

[Text]

The president of Israel's national airline, El Al, will hold talks in South Africa later this month with Mr Gert van der Veer, chief executive of South African Airways.

Mr Raphael Harlev will arrive in Johannesburg on July 26.

A spokesman for El Al said the talks — a continuation of discussions recently held in Israel — will revolve "around the mutual activities of the two companies, as well as airline industry in general".

Also expected to be on the agenda is the introduction in September of cut-rate flights from Swaziland to Tel Aviv by Maof Airlines and a local company, Cape Gate Holdings.

Operating under their joint name, Gateway International, they will offer:

● Luxury coach or air link-ups between Jan Smuts and Matsapha Airport in Swaziland at R45 and R105 return respectively.

● Return flights to Tel Aviv at R849.

● Connecting flights to the Continent and to London costing, on average, another R300 return.

Flying to Europe with Maof is not cheaper than the lowest excursion fares offered by airlines flying out of Jan Smuts Airport, but there are savings for travellers bound for Israel.

The fierce competition between El Al and Maof Airlines has brought increased benefits for air travellers.

El Al this week announced a new deal for first class and full-fare economy passengers wishing to stop in Tel Aviv before flying to Europe and America.

It includes free accommodation for two nights at a Tel Aviv five-star hotel, two free breakfasts, two days' free car hire and special reductions at some night spots, restaurants and visits to museums.

CSO: 3400/2115

SOUTH AFRICA

AIR COURIER SERVICES INDUSTRY GROWS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Jul 84 p 8

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text]

ONE of South Africa's youngest and fastest-growing industries, air courier services, has received the stamp of approval.

SA Airways has introduced a small aircraft service for the courier industry.

SAA links Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein in an overnight delivery service.

This development has enabled private courier companies to cease chartering aircraft for their loads.

### Flexibility

The chief executive of market leader Sun Courier Adexpress, Barry Saxton, says SAA's service is helping courier companies to improve control, reliability, flexibility and cost efficiency.

In the long run, the special SAA flights should lead to a drop in the cost of courier services.

Mr Saxton claims his company doubled its volume of business last year. It expects a 50% increase in 1984.

Part of the reason is the acquisition by Mr Saxton's original company Sun Couri-

ers, established three years ago, of Adfreight, one of the older operators. Rationalisation benefits, leading to improved efficiency and increased business have resulted.

### Rennies

Competition, however, is growing. Apart from the Sky Courier group, a major new force, Rennies, has entered the market.

Rennies XPS is managed by a nucleus of executives who launched Adfreight's attempt into mass-market courier services, Adexpress.

But XPS has a long way to go to catch Sun Courier Adfreight and Sky Couriers. Although XPS has the infrastructure to handle large volumes of business, it is a young company and needs a huge marketing drive.

Mr Saxton says his company is ready for a fight. It serves 72 towns and by the middle of 1985 this figure will rise to 136. Most of the expansion should be completed by the end of this year.

Sun Courier, with turnover of R12-million, holds 40% of the estimated market of R30-million a year.

CSO: 3400/2115

SOUTH AFRICA

REMGRO REMAINS SA'S MOST LIQUID COMPANY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text]

THE Rembrandt Group is still South Africa's most liquid company despite relatively large investments made in the past year.

These have totalled R114,4m since the March year-end, which reduces the 1984 balance sheet's cash of R704,4m to R590m — up on 1983's R568,7m.

Cash is not to be sneezed at at current high interest rates. In the past year it brought in nearly R60m in interest. After R19,3m of interest charges on loans, net interest income was R40,3m.

Investments after the year-end were an interest in Sagecor at a cost of R27,8m and an increased holding in Metkor of R18,2m. Also, the group took up its rights in the Fedmyn issue at a cost of R68,4m (despite Dr Anton Rupert's occasional battles with the Sanlam group).

Last year the group was relatively inactive in the investment

area — a mere R6,7m went into shares. New investments were obtained at a cost of R5,4m, while additions to existing investments amounted to R39,1m.

That brought total investments to R1,151bn (R932,4m in 1982). Reserves stand at near R2bn.

Of Remgro's total income of R260m, tobacco and liquor income accounted for R120,8m in the year to March, compared with R93,1m in 1983. Tobacco is Rembrandt's gold mine. Income from Rothmans International is in rands and the lower the rand, the higher the receipts.

Cash and portfolio investments accounted for R61,1m (R76,8m) and mining for R49,2m (R41,6m). Banking, insurance and engineering made up the rest of group income.

**COMMENT:** All Rembrandt shares have a high rating because of the group's wealth. Shareholders remain satisfied with steady, unspectacular growth.

CSO: 3400/2115

USE OF BACTERIA FOR GOLD RECOVERY STUDIED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Aug 84 p 8

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

THE mining industry is pushing ahead with research work into the use of bacteria in the recovery of gold in South Africa.

When fully developed, a viable bacterial leaching system will have considerable advantages for mines recovering gold from the types of ores found in the Eastern Transvaal.

These ores are difficult to treat through the traditional cyanidation technique because of their refractory nature.

At present, the ores, once milled, have to be roasted at temperatures of up to 600°C or pressure-leached before they are cyanided to recover the gold.

Both roasting and pressure leaching are expensive, while roasting requires specialised gas-scrubbing equipment to deal with the air pollution created by the process.

A bacteria leaching system would be cheaper and would cause no air pollution.

The bacteria leaching technique is of little use for Witwatersrand series ores, where the mines are already achieving recovery efficiencies of up to 98% through cyanidation without the need to roast the ore.

Bacteria leaching is a relatively new science and research work has only been carried out over about the last 15 years.

It has so far found the greatest application in the copper industry

and at present about 10% of the copper produced in the US is recovered through bacteria leaching.

Gencor is the mining house which has taken the lead in work to develop a bacteria leach system for gold mining and at present has a pilot plant in operation at its research laboratories near Krugersdorp.

The Council for Mineral Technology (Mintek) is also active in the field, while research arms of the other mining houses are understood to be watching developments closely but have yet to start serious work themselves.

The spur to Gencor's interest is its gold mining operations in the Eastern Transvaal, grouped under a wholly-owned subsidiary, Fairview Consolidated Mines.

The main gold mining operation in the Eastern Transvaal is Anglovaal's Eastern Transvaal Consolidated Mines, but Rand Mines is currently assessing a potential mine at its Barbrook prospect.

The effects of bacterial leaching could be readily seen on mine slimes dams around Johannesburg according to Mr Eric Livesey-Goldblatt, who recently retired as the manager of Gencor's research laboratories and is now an independent consultant, specialising in bacteria leaching.

"The slimes dams, when newly-formed, are grey but they quickly turn yellow because of natural bacterial leaching," he said.

"The slimes contain sulphides, which are heavily treated with lime to prevent pollution.

"However, over time, rainfall washes the lime out of the surface material and as soon as the alkalinity drops, the bacteria move in and start decomposing the sulphides to iron salts.

"In the process, the bacteria release whatever tiny amounts of gold may be associated with the sulphide materials," he said.

The target of the researchers is to develop a strain of bacteria which will do this effectively on the refractory gold-bearing ore once it has been milled at the mine and before it is put into the cyanidation circuit.

A successful system would release the gold particles locked up in the ore and therefore lead to a much higher recovery in the subsequent cyanidation stage.

Mr Livesey-Goldblatt said that while the operating costs of the bacterial process were higher, the capital costs were greatly reduced and the method should give a 13% saving on a commercial-scale plant.

The bacteria used for the work are autotrophic bacteria and harmless to humans.

Researchers are now looking at adapting bacteria strains to find the most suitable for specific leach conditions.

Some of the work is being carried out at the University of Cape Town, where the microbiology department is undertaking an investigation to genetically alter *Thiobacillus ferrooxidans* to suit high arsenic concentrations so that adaptation can be done faster.

The strain of *t ferrooxidans* used by Mr Livesey-Goldblatt in his research work was only mildly tolerant to arsenic and a more tolerant strain would improve the economics of the system further.

Introduction of bacterial leaching would not require much alteration to existing gold recovery plants.

The major requirement would be for the ore to be more finely milled than at present.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### ISSUE DIVIDING SA WHITES EXAMINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Jul 84 p 25

[Article by Dr Gerald Erasmus]

[Text]

THE South Africa of 1984 differs in many respects from the South Africa of 1948. The reasons are obvious and it is not necessary to detail them.

There is, however, a belief that the Afrikaans/English language situation has not changed and that conflict still prevails.

That South Africa is still experiencing a language problem in the sense that Afrikaans and English speakers are still up in arms against one another.

This becomes clear when one reads the letter columns of some English newspapers. There appears to be an assumption that Afrikaners — via the Government and Afrikaans cultural organisations — force their language down the throats of English speakers.

### International

A closer look at the language situation therefore seems to be imperative. This cannot be achieved in one short article, but it could perhaps help to stimulate sensible discussion between English-speaking South Africans (ESSAs) and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans (ASSAs).

In South Africa there are numerous language groups, of which seven have more

than a million users each. According to Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) statistics, Afrikaans is the mother tongue of 21 percent of the population — the largest after Zulu (25 percent) — followed by English (13 percent).

As far as the language competence of English and Afrikaans speakers is concerned, Afrikaans speakers appear to be more competent in the second language than English speakers.

Once again this is borne out by statistics from the HSRC: 10 percent of all ESSAs (immigrants are not included) cannot speak Afrikaans, while only 0,5 percent of ASSAs cannot speak English.

This implies that ASSAs are more inclined to learn and use the other official language than vice versa.

It is axiomatic that in a multilingual situation the so-called small languages should be fostered and promoted.

English speakers normally claim that English is an international language, and that it is unnecessary for an English speaker to learn, or use, another language, and, because of its international status, other language groups should learn and use English.

ESSAs therefore tend to promote their language among other groups, sometimes at the cost of other languages (mainly Afrikaans).

Organisations like the English Academy, the English Association, the SA Council for English Education and the Settlers Foundation, the English Language Teaching Information Centre and departments of applied linguistics at English-medium universities concentrate on assistance to black teachers with the aim of promoting "English as the lingua franca of South Africa".

To promote one's language is part and parcel of being linguistically in the world. It is done in the USSR, in Czechoslovakia, in Ethiopia, in Tanzania, in India and in South Africa.

## Second-hand

It is therefore not irregular for Afrikaners to promote Afrikaans.

An Afrikaans-speaking person who, for example, insists on the use of his language in a shop, and who complains to the management in commercial establishments when his wishes are not met, is not being petty and small-minded.

When Afrikaans cultural organisations assist black teachers with books, dictionaries and teaching methods, they are not forcing Afrikaans down the throats of other language users.

When Afrikaans speakers urge fellow Afrikaans speakers to speak Afri-

kaans, they are not "preserving their own language and culture" while showing "no appreciation of any other groups to do likewise" as they were recently accused of in the Press.

They are simply part of a universal phenomenon.

Is the language question a problem of two opposing language groups fighting (for survival)? Should one define the language question as a conflict situation? And if it exists — why does it?

Both groups are South African. Both have more or less the same loyalties to the country and its people.

Both have the right to develop their own culture and their own language. Both groups believe in their languages. The fact of the matter is that both are entitled to be what they are.

But there are two important factors:

- Someone who late in life learns a "new" language finds it difficult to express his deepest emotions and feelings in that second language.

English as well as Afrikaans-speaking people, when they find themselves robbed of their proudest possession — their mother tongue — feel that existence through the medium of the second language is "second-hand".

Both Afrikaans and English are languages in which a vast South African cultural heritage is written. A South African who cannot explore his heritage through the medium of both might lack perspective.

- But, as members of a multilingual society, both

Afrikaans and English speakers have the right to use their respective languages in any situation.

On the other hand Afrikaans and English being the two official languages implies that both Afrikaans and English speakers have the right to try to promote their languages among other groups, provided that their attempts do not negatively influence the other official language or any one of the other languages.

There is no need for the language question to be a language problem, or, for that matter, to create conflict between two of the main language groups in the Republic of South Africa.

## Ill feeling

But — and this is a pity — some Afrikaans speakers and more English speakers continuously cause ill feeling when they try to promote their own language.

These people are limited in their perception of the ideals and aspirations of another group which has the same goals but for a different language.

Let there be no illusions. In a multilingual country there will always be "problems". Every language group will and must promote its language, and should be allowed to do so.

But, because language and language promotion are such sensitive issues one must always bear in mind what is best for the country.

SOUTH AFRICA

SHIPPING LINES' USE OF SYNTHOL REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] The best dollar-saving project by South Africa in recent months has been the increasing use by indigenous shipping lines of the Sasol oil-from-coal residual, Synthol, which until recently was being tipped down disused gold mines.

For the first time in the history of the country's shipping operations, imported fuel is no longer required by ships of Unicorn Lines, Durban, converted to consumption of Synthol.

Imported bunkers in Durban now cost \$181 a ton. The wider use of the fuel has forced the supplier in Durban to buy the small tanker, Livingstone, to provide instant service, to avoid slow delivery by road tanker in the harbour.

Except for one batch of the oil which produced exceptional wear on fuel pumps, the SA fuel is reported by shipboard engineers to provide higher revolutions, lower exhaust temperatures, and minimal carbon.

Tests showed there was no vanadium in the oil, and sulphur content was one-tenth

of imported diesel oil.

Unicorn has been using Synthol since the beginning of the year in ships sailing as far north as Ceylon, thereby saving thousands of dollars otherwise required for imported bunkers.

Safmarine is reported to be introducing Synthol to the auxiliary machinery (diesel generators) of its biggest ships, and if this is found satisfactory, the product will be used also in main engines.

Because Synthol is not available outside SA, ships making long voyages must revert to normal fuel in foreign countries. But Synthol is not incompatible with standard bunkers obtained elsewhere.

Synthol is not only cheaper than imported products, but it is saving the foreign exchange coffers tens-of-thousands of dollars a month.

To ensure the Synthol remains fluid in double-bottom tanks in cold climates, Unicorn has provided heating coils in the storage spaces. But care has to be taken to avoid temperatures becoming too high because Synthol vaporises.

CSO: 3400/2115

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASED STRIKES, LABOR DISPUTES FORESEEN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Aug 84 p 6]

[Column by Steven Friedman]

[Text] **STRIKES** and labour disputes this year may reach levels not seen for decades.

According to Government figures, there were 160 strikes involving over 35 000 workers in the first five months of 1984 — three times more strikes and five times more workers than in the same period last year.

The figures are still below those for 1982, but they do not tell the full story.

The number of disputes declared in terms of labour law has reached record levels this year — as has the number of cases referred to the industrial court.

Already, 123 applications have been made for conciliation boards to settle disputes and 175 industrial court cases have been launched.

In the whole of last year, which saw the highest-ever use of the disputes machinery, 119 boards were appointed and 170 cases

referred to the court.

Many of these disputes would otherwise have ended in strikes — as they did when unions shunned the official machinery.

So the number of disputes this year has already exceeded the figures for the same period in 1982 — if the official disputes are included.

The rest of the year may see even more conflict.

The dispute over black mine wages could still end in strike action and wage talks in the East Cape motor industry are due next month.

Unionists say workers are determined to push for high increases — which employers are certain to resist.

The conflict is the result of worker attempts to win compensation for rises in basic prices. Employers, hit by recession, are resisting. The trend may well grow.

The figures illustrate one other point: at a time when there is pressure to lessen the role of the court they show the extent to which strikes may have increased had unions not had access to it.

CSO: 3400/2115

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ENERGY REQUIREMENTS--The managing director of the Uranium Enrichment Corporation, Dr. W. L. Grant, said that South Africa will have to expand the number of its nuclear reactors rapidly by the end of the century because the country's coal resources are limited, Johannesburg radio reported. He had disclosed that South Africa did not possess the necessary technology to build the reactors which would be needed by the end of the century, but he added that everything possible would be done in the coming 15 years to meet this challenge. Johannesburg radio reported that the Koeberg nuclear power station near Cape Town had reached 90% of its generating capacity, with an output of 880 mW, following successful tests. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 47, Jul 84 p 36]

IMPROVEMENT OF MAPUTO HARBOR--Johannesburg radio reported in May that after a visit to Mozambique by a 40-member South African business delegation, the Rennies Group had agreed to contribute about 1 million US dollars towards the improvement of shipping facilities at Maputo harbour. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 47, Jul 84 p 36]

URANIUM FOR TAIWAN--Johannesburg radio reported that the South African Ambassador to Taiwan, Pieter Van Vuuren, had said that his country would supply Taiwan with more uranium if it needed it for the generation of nuclear power. South Africa supplied about 70% of China's uranium needs. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 47, Jul 84 p 36]

LABOR RELATIONS COMPLICATED--CHANGES in the constitution may complicate labour relations by possible ill-feeling between black and coloured workers, Prof Johan Piron, of the Unisa School of Business Leadership, warned members of the Manpower and Management Foundation. He said companies should prepare now to deal with labour problems and possible strikes when the economy recovered. "There are a number of good management decisions which can be thought out now," he said. One problem facing management was that they did not know whether the coloured workers would identify with whites or with blacks, as a result of changes in the constitution. This could affect union activity and might mean dealing with separate unions. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 31 Jul 84 p 2]

TUTUKA TURNKEY CONTRACT--A TURNKEY contract worth R25-million for the provision of low pressure services at Tutuka Power Station, near Standerton, has

been clinched by Titaco Projects, writes Lynn Carlisle. The Johannesburg-based company, which operates on either a turnkey or managed contract basis, is avid for more work, in spite of recently winning contracts at Iscor's Vanderbijlpark Works, Anglo-American's New Vaal Coal project, Shell Metals at Upington and other turnkey electrical and instrumentation projects. A founder of Titaco, Pat Davies, tells Industrial Week that his multi-disciplinary company, formed in April 1982, has made a major breakthrough in winning the Escom contract. "Work to the value of about R10-million will be undertaken in the first year at Tutuka with the remaining R15-million worth spread out four years after that," says Davies. But according to Reinier Meyjes, MD of Titaco, the company currently has the capacity to handle a project turnover of about R20-million a year. "Capacity utilisation, based on the present workload, is more than 90% in spite of the generally unfavourable economic climate," says Meyjes. Titaco was formed by engineers Meyjes, Davies and Basil Smit, the technical management core of Barberton Iron and Steel--a company set up by Johannesburg Consolidated Investments to design, manage, construct and commission an R80-million base metal refinery for Matthey Rustenburg Refiners (a JCI company). After completing this project in 1981, the trio negotiated with JCI to take over the operations of Barberton Iron & Steel in April 1982. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 31 Jul 84 p 3]

ITALIAN PLASTICS--AN Italian engineering company based in Ancona has appointed an Elandsfontein company, Four Coins, to act as its SA agents for heavy-weight moulds in the plastics industry. SES Injection Moulds is a highly specialised industry leader for the design and manufacture of injection moulds from 3 tons upwards. The company is an approved supplier of moulds, build from high-quality German steels, to major motor manufacturers in Europe, including Mercedes Benz, Volkswagen Audi, General Motors, Leyland and Ford (Germany). SES also has expertise in the manufacture of large aluminium tooling for the production of high-pressure injected urethane foam parts. The MD of Four Coins, Ivan Cohen, who has extensive experience in the plastic industry, said that generally there was no shortage of experience or expertise in plastics engineers in SA. "However, we lack the experience, technology, machine tools, handling and moulding equipment required for development and testing of larger moulds. Other restrictions on local production are the limited availability of suitable steels off-the-shelf, the absence of hollow-forging facilities and the shortage of skilled labour. There is also insufficient exposure," Cohen said. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 31 Jul 84 p 3]

ESCOM RESERVOIR LINING--THE lining of the huge 1-million m<sup>3</sup> capacity raw water reservoir at Escom's Lethabo power station near Vereeniging has been completed eight weeks ahead of schedule by the Isando-based lining specialist, Aquatan. Worth more than R2-million, the work was carried out under sub-contract to the civil engineering contractors, Peter Faber. Aquatan, formerly known as Gundie Lining Systems, began lining the 16ha oval shaped reservoir at the end of August last year using a specially modified high density polyethylene (HDPE) membrane called Hidriline. The membrane, which will prevent water loss by seepage, was laid in sections using sheets 6,8m wide and up to 100m long. The sheets were welded together on site using a patented welding machine. Hidriline of 1 000 micron thickness was used to line the bottom of the reservoir while a 750 micron membrane was used for the earth embankments. Escom

required the embankments to be concreted and this meant the membrane had to be placed between geofabric sheets over which the concrete was laid. The project is the biggest of its type in SA. Until now the largest contract carried out by Aquatan was the lining of the Lucas Mangope irrigation dam in Bophuthats-wana which covered an area of 15.5 ha. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 31 Jul 84 p 6]

BLACK INCOME RISES--THE real income of blacks has rocketed over the last decade, while white incomes have barely changed, figures in a recent Bureau of Market Research study show. Between 1970 and 1980, black incomes rose by 72%, while white incomes increased by only 2%. The figures are analysed in the latest issue of the Grey Planning Bulletin, produced by advertising agency, Grey-Phillips, Bunton, Mundel & Blake. They show that although there is a long way to go, black earnings over the last decade have experienced by far the most significant growth among the race groups. Black incomes grew from a much smaller base. From an average income of only 15% of white income in 1970, it had grown to 25% by 1980. The study questioned blacks, coloured and Asians on the allocation of expenditure. There was a significant shift among blacks from white bread to brown bread. This occurred to a lesser extent among coloureds and Asians. Across all population groups, butter was replaced by margarine. These changes are attributed to the relative increase in price of white bread and butter. Many categories of expenditure bore no relationship to income levels. For instance, in the white market, irrespective of income, clothing accounted for about 5% to 6% of income and about 11% to 13% in the black market. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Aug 84 p 24]

SOLIDARITY ORGANIZER--SOLIDARITY has appointed Mr A. K. Pillay, the popular candidate for Merebank, as its new organiser. No more suitable candidate could have been chosen. Mr Pillay's election campaign has so far been so successful in Merebank that every attempt is being made by his opponents to prevent him from being elected. Despite a threat from the National People's Party to have him disqualified, Mr Pillay was nominated as a Solidarity Party candidate on Monday. Previously as a result of this threat Mr Pillay obtained counsel's opinion that because he was no longer a teacher employed by the education department he was perfectly qualified to be a member of parliament if elected. This news has been greeted with great enthusiasm by the people of Merebank who were horrified at the possibility of losing such a capable candidate. What has also impressed the voters of Merebank is the sacrifices that Mr Pillay has been prepared to make for his principles and for Solidarity. If he were to lose the election he would have to go back to teaching in a junior teacher's post and his loss of pension rights could be as much as R60 000. Mr Pillay's resolute attitude in the face of all these disadvantages and possible losses has proved once again that there are candidates who are going into the House of Delegates (Indian House) not for the purpose of gain but for the purpose of service to the community. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 3 Aug 84 p 16]

MALAGASY RESIDENTS COMPLAIN--THE Natal Indian Congress is considering taking action following complaints from Malagasy residents in the Isipingo

constituency of intimidatory tactics being used by election canvassers, especially relating to the use of special votes for the August 28 elections. Some voters were apparently told special vote applications they were asked to sign were a petition to remove from office the Isipingo Town Board and hand control of the area to the Amanzimtoti Council. Some Malagazy residents claimed election campaigners were carrying firearms. A number of voters claimed they were not told the forms they were signing were special vote applications. One resident said campaigners visited his home in Postum Road, Malagazy, with a copy of the voters' roll. "I was not home when they arrived. He asked my brother, my sister-in-law, and my wife to sign the application forms, saying then they would not have to travel to the polling booth on August 28. He did not allow them to read the forms. They signed because they were told they were supposed to." The campaigners, he said, revisited his home later, asking him to sign a form. "I told them I wasn't going to sign the form without reading it and asked them to leave it with me. One got angry and pulled back his coat to show me his gun. 'What's the matter,' he said, 'Don't you want to vote for me?'" [By K Pillay] [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 8-12 Aug 84 p 1]

ARMS DEPOT PLANNED--A new R49 million South African Defence Force ammunition depot is to be built near Naboomspruit in the Northern Transvaal, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said the ammunition magazine would be on Goedgedacht farm, 20 km east of the town. Construction would start in September 1985 with the completion date set for the end of 1987. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jul 84 p 4M]

CSO: 3400/2115

ZAIRE

ZAIRE LIQUIDATES DIAMOND, COPPER MARKETING COMPANY

Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Jul 84 p 6

[Article by 'M.V.Dr.]

[Text] Last Friday the Zaire government decided to liquidate its national mineral-marketing company, SOZACOM, which until now had handled all sales of ore from the Gecamines copper mine and of diamonds from the Miba mine. The decision, details of which will be handled by a liquidation committee, may well cost the jobs of some 640 people hitherto employed by SOZACOM both in Zaire and in Brussels.

It would appear that it was in order to comply with the written instructions in the restructuring plan suggested by the International Monetary Fund that President Mobuto and his cabinet decided to sell SOZACOM. Founded in 1976 by presidential order to market all of Zaire's mineral products, it was responsible for sales of cobalt and copper for General Quarries and Mines (Gecamines) and of diamonds from Bakwanga Mining (MIBA).

Until now, SOZACOM employed about 600 people in Zaire and forty or so in Brussels, the latter group working primarily on billing. The General Minerals Corporation acted as its agent in Belgium for copper and cobalt. On diamond sales, SOZACOM worked with Britmond, a Zaire-based subsidiary of De Beers. The official explanation for the decision to liquidate was the fact that Gecamines and MIBA "being thoroughly accustomed to the liberal economic philosophy, need no middleman to sell their products, particularly since SOZACOM had turned out to be an increasingly costly middleman for both companies." It would appear, though, that the decision was taken under pressure of the drop in copper and cobalt prices plus the demands for restructuring coming from both the IMF and the World Bank. Marketing will be handled from now on by the companies concerned, in-house. Some also suggest that the presence of Mr Kengo, Zaire's former ambassadore to Belgium, at the head of the government has more than a little to do with the more rigorous administration Zaire is experiencing today.

The former CEO of SOZACOM, Mr Lukusa Muengula, has been named Foreign Trade Minister. His entry into the cabinet thus entailed a split into two ministries the old Ministry of National Economy/ Industry, and Foreign Trade, headed by Mr Pay Pay Wa Siakassighe, who will retain the National Economy and Industry portfolios.

The fate of the SOZACOM staff now rests with the SOZACOM liquidation committee, made up of members of GECAMINES and MIBA, a delegate from the Prime Minister's Office, the State Commissioner for Finance, and the State Commissioner for Foreign Trade, Mr Lukusa Muengula himself. The committee has been given 3 months to assess the company's position and liquidate it.

We remind readers that in 1983 SOZACOM's turnover was 51.25 Belgian francs, 47.80 billion of it from sales of GECAMINES products (copper, cobalt, and zinc). Copper led the lot with 38.2 billion in sales of more than 450,000 tons, or 80 percent of total billing, followed by cobalt with 6.1 billion for close to 2,000 tons or 13 percent, and zinc, with 2.5 billion for 75,000 tons, or 5.3 percent.

SOZACOM also sold 5.5 million carats of industrial diamonds from MIBA for 2.43 billion and 250,000 carats of gem quality for a total of 1 billion. SOZACOM directors say they are optimistic as to the outlook for the metal markets in 1984. A ton of copper goes these days at 76,000 BF as against 80,000 BF 2 months ago, and as against 120,000 BF in 1974.

6182

CSO:3419/832

GOVERNMENT ALERTS STATES TO RECEIVE DEPORTED ALIENS

Lusaka THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Aug 84 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambian Government is alerting a number of African countries to be ready to receive their nationals numbering more than 1,000 who are about to be deported from Zambia.

Minister of Home Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba confirmed this yesterday in an interview and named some of the countries contacted as Mali, Nigeria, Zaire and Senegal. Nationals from these countries are being held at Kamfinsa prison near Kitwe after an intensive clean-up operation mounted by combined forces of the army, Paramilitary Police, the Zambia National Service and the Zambia Air Force on the Copperbelt.

The security operation was aimed at ridding the Copperbelt of illegal aliens and criminals who have been behind the crime wave in the province.

Mr Chomba said that all the aliens netted in the swoop would be deported from Zambia.

"There is no question of them remaining in the country. They will have to go back."

The Government expected the countries of the nationals involved to help in repatriating them, said Mr Chomba.

"We have to deport them because they are here illegally."

"We are in the process of getting in touch with their governments to come to their aid," said Mr Chomba. He ruled out the possibility that the Government would

free any of the aliens from custody before their deportation.

However, Mr Chomba said those aliens who had the means to afford leaving Zambia on their own were being allowed to go.

Asked when the massive deportation would begin, he said officials in the ministry were working on the programme, but could not indicate when the aliens would be booted out.

Mr Chomba denied reports circulating on the Copperbelt that the aliens were starving because they were being fed on boiled dry maize and porridge.

"The reports are not true. We haven't received any report of starvation."

Asked to indicate how many aliens were involved, Mr Chomba said figures available with his office indicated that more than 1,000 were being held.

And commissioner of prisons Mr Jonathan Mwanza said in Kabwe that he could not comment on the day-to-day running of Kamfinsa prison to know how the detainees were being fed.

He would neither confirm nor deny that prisoners were being fed on boiled dry maize and mealie-meal porridge.

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN SIGNED

Lusaka THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jul 84 p 5

[Text]

**ZAMBIA** and Britain yesterday signed a K13 million loan agreement to support Zambia's agricultural sector and the restructuring of its economy.

Signing for Britain acting high commissioner to Zambia Mr Robin Gorham said the agreement reflected the pledge which the British government made at the consultative group meeting in Paris in May.

The K13 million would be phased over 1984/86 financial years.

"We hope that a substantial portion of the money can be spent before the end of March 1985 and we look to those responsible to get on with their tasks speedily," said Mr Gorham.

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance Dr Ephraim Kaunga signed for the Zambian Government.

Mr Gorham said the signing of the loan marked a further step in the development of undertakings which were made by the British government last year when it signed

a similar programme of aid involving nearly K10 million.

He said this year the emphasis on the loan agreement was on agriculture — over two thirds of it — and hoped that this would fit in closely with the Zambian Government's own essential priorities.

Dr Kaunga said in reply that last year's allocation had gone a long way into assisting local industries which had been operating below capacity.

On this year's allocations he said it was appropriate that two thirds of it had gone into agriculture and the rest into industries such as road transport which complimented the agricultural sector.

The money would go into assisting the road transport industry through such organisations as United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ) and Contract Haulage to improve on their operations.

"We hope with this assistance the cries of the transporters will be over," Dr Kaunga said.

He was particularly happy that part of the loan package would assist companies which compliment agriculture.

CSO: 3400/2112

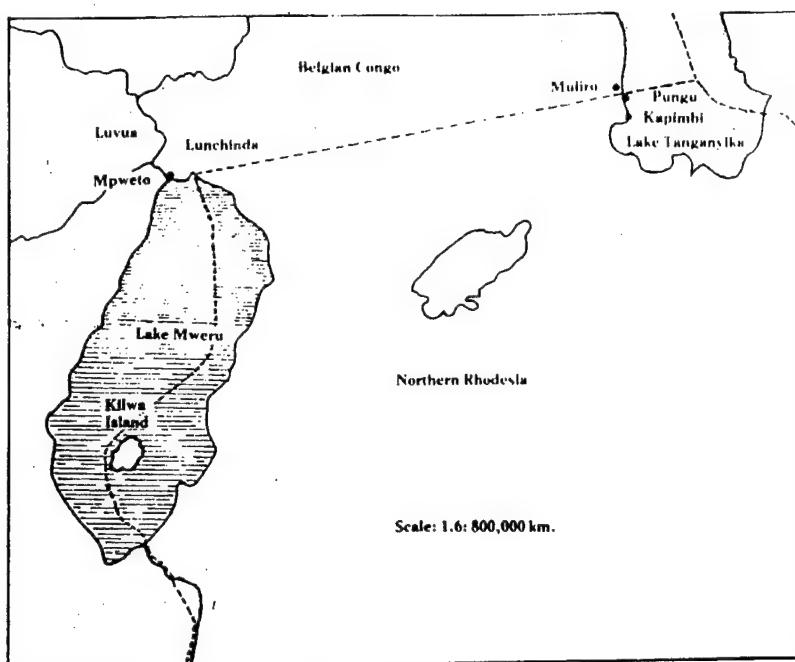
ZAMBIA

ANALYSIS OF ORIGIN OF KAPUTA BORDER FLAREUP

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by M. Musambachime: "How Kaputa Border Row Flared Up"]

[Text]



RECENTLY, Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Zulu, announced that a joint Zambia-Zaire boundary commission would start surveying the boundary in the northern part of Kaputa district to ascertain and demarcate the boundary between Zambia and Zaire.

A few days later, it was announced in Lusaka that in fact, the members of the commission were already heading for Kaputa to begin their work. These announcements were followed by the arrival of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of Zaire, to discuss issues of common interest to Zambia and Zaire--the boundary issue being very high on the agenda.

Because of the regrettable shoot-out incidents between Zambian and Zairean soldiers at the border posts of Kasumbalesa and Mokambo, Zambia and Zaire welcomed these positive developments.

**It was hoped by both Zambia and Zaire that the survey, the meetings and discussions between Presidents Kaunda and Marshal Mobutu and other government officials, would contribute to the amelioration, and strengthening of relations between the two countries and help resolve the areas of conflict.**

We do not know the terms of reference or instructions given to the Zambia-Zaire boundary commission. And we do not know whether the commission's activities will only be restricted to the Kaputa district only or whether these will cover the whole Mweru-Tanganyika boundary section.

If the commission will look at the whole section, then they will have to contend with some problems, which if resolved, will remove the boundary problem now existing in northern Kaputa district.

These are:

- To establish an acceptable eastern extremity to both Zambia and Zaire on Lake Tanganyika.
- To resolve the extent on the western section of the boundary on the northern shore of Lake Mweru.

The intention of this article is neither to prejudge the issue, influence decision nor to interfere with the operation of the commission, but rather to merely acquaint the readers with the problems the commission will face if they look at the whole boundary section, and how these came into being.

It is common knowledge that boundaries in Africa were a colonial creation. They signified the final phase of the partition of Africa by the European powers.

The origins of the Zambia-Zaire boundary can be traced to the activities of King Leopold II of Belgium and the establishment of the first colony south of the Sahara in what later became the Belgian Congo (now Zaire) under the guise of the International Association of the Congo (IAC) in 1877.

The new state, initially confined to the area along the River Congo (now Zaire) was later extended to the east and south to include the equatorial forest belt which was a source of ivory and rubber.

By 1884, the southern boundary was put at Latitude 5°c. Eight months before the convening of the Berlin conference, the IAC was recognised by the United States as a sovereign state. This was followed by Germany a few months later.

Further recognitions by the other European powers followed during the deliberations of the Berlin conference. Towards the end of the deliberations, King Leopold changed the name from the IAC to the Independence State of the Congo (ISC) or Congo Free State to the English speakers.

In August 1885, the ISC issued a treaty of neutrality in which the boundaries of the state were also defined.

The south east and southern boundaries were to run along the middle of Lake Tanganyika to the southern tip, then in a straight line to Lake Mweru, and later in the middle of the lake to where the Luapula flowed into the lake.

Then along it to where it left Lake Bangweulu, then along the Mpanta Meridian to the Congo-Zambezi watershed and lastly along the watershed to the Angolan boundary which was not yet fixed.

When the British South Africa Company established its rule, on behalf of the colonial office in 1890, these boundaries were recognised and respected.

In May 1894, Britain and Belgium met to formalise these boundaries in a new

treaty. In this treaty, the boundaries of the ISC were modified slightly. On Lake Tanganyika to run from a new extremity fixed at Akalunga to the eastern bank of the Luvua as it leaves Lake Mweru, then along the lake, swinging to the south west to leave Kilwa island, then ruled by an East African trader of Ugandan origin (Busoga) called Simba Wasswa Kintu.

Then follow the Luapula, running along its thalweg to Lake Bangweulu, then along the meridian to the watershed, then along it to the point where the watershed crossed the longitude 24° east of the Greenwich, which became a tripartite boundary mark for Angola, ISC, and Rhodesia. (E. Hertslett, *Map of Africa by Treaty*, Vol II (London, 1967).

The information used in establishing the eastern extremity at Akalunga on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika came from the accounts of a number of European travellers who passed through the southern section of Lake Tanganyika between 1871 and 1882.

Henry Morton Stanley was the first to mention Akalunga. After meeting David Livingstone at Ujiji in 1871, he sailed southwards on his journey to make the epic voyage along the Congo (now Zaire) to the Atlantic.

Of Akalunga, he recorded the following: "between Kapimbi Cape and Kalambwe Cape King Muriro has established a formidable village called Akalunga close to the lake. It is a resort for slaves." *Through the Dark Continent* Vol II, 40.

A few years later, L. V. Cameron passed through the area and described Akalunga as a "large village". He also published a map showing Akalunga camp, which was published together with his article in the *Royal Geographical Journal*, of 1875.

And Hore, a missionary serving in the Lake Tanganyika region, visited Akalunga in 1882 and reported that the village lay "about

two miles east of Muriro's". He published a map on which Akalunga was prominently shown. *Royal Geographical Journal* of 1882.

In 1903, Alfred Sharpe, the commissioner for Central Africa visited the southwestern shore of Lake Tanganyika to verify the existence of Cape Akalunga. In a despatch to the foreign office dated March 13, 1903, he reported that the name "Akalunga" was not known by the local people.

This information was later confirmed by E. Torday, *Camp and Tramp in the African Wilds* (London 1913), and other travellers and administrative officials, nullified the existence of an eastern extremity as was stated in the treaty of May 12, 1894.

It therefore became necessary to establish a new one agreeable to both Britain and Belgium.

The need to establish a new eastern extremity on Lake Tanganyika, and the presence of a poorly and ill-defined boundary in the Lake Bangweulu area (where it was later found that the Luapula did not issue directly from Lake Bangweulu but was in fact, a continuation of the Chambeshi, passing to the south of the lake) and the watershed, impressed upon Belgium and Britain to appoint the Anglo-Belgian boundary commission (ABBC) in 1911, to survey and demarcate the boundary in Mweru-Tanganyika, Bangweulu and the watershed sections of the Rhodesia-Congo boundary.

A section of this commission worked on the Mweru-Tanganyika section in the late 1913 and early 1914.

The commissioners agreed with Sharpe that Akalunga never existed. Since the location of the extremity was now in dispute, each section of the commission started looking at the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to locate the "northernmost point of Cameron Bay".

In 1903, Sharpe had noted the following:

"There are three capes at the northern end of Cameron Bay, the northernmost being seven or eight miles north of the southernmost; the middle cape however, which is the least conspicuous, lies nearest to the latitude given in the convention as being approximately that of 'Cape Akalunga' (8° 15S) and I think therefore that may be taken in future as a point of commencement on the boundary line on Lake Tanganyika.

The Belgians contended that Cape Kapimbi (latitude 9° 19' 30" S) about seven km to the south of the point where Akalunga should have been, was the northern most point of Cameroun Bay. The British section, on the other hand, contended that Cape Pungu (latitude 8° 15' 30" S), about four km to the north of the original point, which the Belgians felt was well outside Cameron Bay, was the "northernmost point of Cameron Bay".

A suggestion by the British section to locate the eastern extremity at Cape Chintankwa, midway between the two capes which was closer to the original point of Cape Akalunga, was rejected by the Belgians. The result of this rejection was that two extremities — 11.2 km apart came into being.

This was later reflected in the maps. The British, with their extremity at Cape Pungu, regarded the Belgian extremity at Cape Kapimbi as being in their territory. Similarly, the Belgians came to regard Cape Pungu as lying in their territory. This discrepancy created an area of about 1,324 km<sup>2</sup> of a disputed border area lying between Lakes Tanganyika and Mweru, in which two boundary lies were recognised by each of the two contesting parties. It is in this area that the "disputed" northern Kaputa district lies.

This confused situation created a lot of problems for the Northern Rhodesian administrative officers in Chiente and Mporokoso

districts who were always confounded by what they regarded as Belgian encroachments in their districts.

Similarly, the Belgian officials were from time to time surprised to find out that Northern Rhodesian officials had toured areas supposed to be Belgian territory collecting taxes. However, the edge on the ability to control this "disputed" boundary area effectively, lay with the Belgians who had border towns at Mpeweto, Kapulo and Muliro whilst the British administrative centres of Chienge and Mporokoso lay between 40 and 80 km south of the boundary line (delimited by the 1894 treaty).

In 1933, there was an unsuccessful attempt by the Supplementary Anglo-Belgian boundary commission appointed in 1927 to demarcate the Rhodesia-Congo boundary, to resolve the issue.

First there was no agreement between the two sections of the commission on the acceptable eastern extremity and secondly, because of the financial problems facing Belgium during the period of the depression, the Belgian section was withdrawn before demarcation of the boundary could begin.

The problem was left unresolved till independence for both Zaire and Zambia. And today, it is a cause of the boundary dispute between Zambia and Zaire in the northern Kaputa district.

According to the terms of the treaty of May 12, 1894, the boundary line from Akalunga, passed just south of the town of Mpeweto to the eastern bank of the Luvua as it leaves Lake Mweru.

This was what was shown

on British, Belgian and other maps, and today is shown by Zambian and Zairean maps. The truth is that the actual western boundary lies on the Lunchinda River, about 12 km east of the Luvua.

The area to the west of this river, was from early in the period of colonial rule, by the Rhodesian officials regarded as Belgian territory. Why and how this situation came about, is very difficult to tell. There is just no information. It is, however, believed by this author, that because of the absence of effective British administration of the border area, the Belgians, with or without the knowledge of the North-East Rhodesian administration, unilaterally, moved the boundary from the Luvua to the Lunchinda.

In 1972, when I was collecting interviews of the political history of the Shila Chief Chipungu Chikoti informed me that before establishment of colonial rule, he and his people were located near Luanza Mission on the western shore of Lake Mweru. But because of the heavy demands of ivory and rubber by the ISC administration and the brutality of the African soldiers employed by the ISC to collect rubber and ivory, Chipungu, through the assistance of a British missionary, Daniel Crawford (locally known as Nkonga Bantu, (the gatherer of people), he asked for permission to settle in British territory.

The native commissioner at Chienge agreed, and Chipungu was resettled just east of the Lunchinda River where he is found today. The resettlement confirmed that the area west of the Lunchinda was Belgian territory.

This was before the treaty of May 12, 1894 was signed.

This status quo was confirmed by the principal medical officer in the administration of North East Rhodesia, who in 1908, visited the border area on a trip to assess the effects and extent of the spread of sleeping sickness which had broken out in 1906.

After his tour, he filed in a report part of which read:

"When at the post of Mpeweto, I arranged that the Lunchinda River should be regarded as a working border between British and Belgian territory... we have moved away all the villages from the river but the villages on the side of the river which we have always regarded as Belgian are still there... messengers are posted along the border to see that our natives do not communicate."

Source: NAZ/BS 2/6: J.C. Spillane, Fort Jameson, to secretary, British South Africa Company, London, October 6, 1908.

This modus operandi was confirmed by the ABBC. The SABBC, perhaps because of the fact that the Belgian section was prematurely withdrawn, did not address itself to the boundary problem in this area at all.

The Lunchinda continued to function as a "working boundary" up to the time of independence for Zaire and Zambia.

These then, are the problems — a legacy of colonial rule, which the boundary commissioners will have to resolve in their task of demarcating the boundary in the Mweru-Tanganyika section of the Zambia-Zaire boundary. They face a monumental task which they should surmount.

KAPULU HAILS SWEDISH AID

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 84 p 3

[Text]

LUAPULA Member of the Central Committee, Mr Bautis Kapulu has hailed Sweden and her people for the assistance rendered to Zambia in times of difficulties.

He said the Swedish government and the people of that country were involved in a number of development projects in Zambia despite economic hardships which many nations were facing.

Speaking at the official opening of a K60,000.00 Chibondo Rural Health Centre in Chief Katuta's area in Mwense district, Mr Kapulu said that in these days of economic hardships, no country could consider itself rich.

The rural health centre has been upgraded with the assistance from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

The Swedish government sacrifices the meagre resources at its disposal in order to improve the quality of health

and living standards of the people of Zambia, Mr Kapulu said.

Mr Kapulu noted that in 1982 SIDA started the work of helping to upgrade rural health centres in Luapula Province, and that Chibondo Rural Health Centre was one of those earmarked for replacement and up-grading.

Meanwhile, ward chairman for Chibembe in Chief Katuta's area of Mwense district, Mr Douglas Chibiliti has appealed to Mwense District Council to grade and improve the road to Chief Katuta's area to enable the people transport their produce to markets.

Mr Chibiliti made the appeal on Monday during the official opening of the health centre by Mr Kapulu.

Mr Chibiliti said that the grading of the road was made four years ago and it was now in very bad shape and traders were afraid to use it.

CSO: 3400/2113

**ZAMBIA**

**EGYPT SEEKING INCREASE IN IMPORTS FROM COUNTRY**

Lusaka THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jul 84 p 2

[Text]

EGYPT has challenged Zambian exporters to make concerted efforts to deliver to Cairo large quantities of fresh meat, coffee beans, tobacco, quality timber and wood to earn foreign exchange.

The challenge was made in Lusaka by Mr Abdel Magid Abdel Salam Metwalli, managing director of the Zambia-based Egyptian import and export company El Nasr who called for the introduction of barter trade to facilitate payments.

Mr Metawalli said Zambia exported K36 million worth of minerals to Egypt annually through his company which brought back to Zambia vital medicines and blanket materials from Cairo.

There was urgent need to intensify the existing trade between the two countries by exploring other areas of export and import possibilities.

"We are now trying to export to Egypt other Zambian goods like coffee beans, fresh meat, tobacco and quality timber and wood which are in

great demand. We hope that we can succeed in this venture," he said.

His company was in the process of approaching Zambia Airways to make arrangements for airfreighting fresh meat to Cairo otherwise it was prepared to charter cargo planes from elsewhere.

Egypt was prepared to buy fresh meat worth K3.6 million from Zambia every year which could be transported through arrangements.

Cairo's demand for tobacco was worth K270 million a year of which K54 million worth was imported from Zimbabwe. Zambian tobacco could be exported to Egypt to help meet the shortfall.

Egypt was in a position to supply Zambia with various electrical equipment like refrigerators.

CSO: 3400/2112

RELIEF SUPPLIES WITHDRAWN; VILLAGERS FORAGE FOR FOOD

Lusaka THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 84 p 7

[Text]

PEOPLE in several villages on the west bank of the Zambezi River in Senanga district have resorted to eating wild fruits and roots following an abrupt withdrawal of relief supplies to the area.

A snap survey conducted by Zana in the famine stricken places "very few people" had enough food to last up to the next rain season. The situation had been aggravated by the closure of all the 36 famine relief camps.

Among the villages severely affected are Mulele, Sipuma, Namiyombo, Mutomena, Kaunga-Mashi, Siwemena, Kaunga-Mashi, Siwelewele and Kashosho near Shangombo sub-boma. Member of Parliament for the area Mr Albert Limbo and senior administrative officer at Shangombo sub-boma Mr Kaluwe Mbanga said at Natukoma relief camp that villagers were starving and had started

eating roots and other wild fruits.

A councillor for Sipuma Mr Crispin Sililo and the head teacher of Sipuma Primary School Mr Samuel Makwele confirmed the plight of the villagers.

Mr Makwele said the situation was bad and it affected both teachers and school-children resulting in poor attendance because children went in the bush looking for fruits and roots instead of attending classes.

At Kashosho Village, the headman Mr Siyumbwa Moyo complained of poor distribution of relief food.

Mr Moyo gave a reporter samples of wild fruits and roots which his people were eating to survive.

Mr Limbo appealed to villagers to be selective in the types of fruits and roots they ate to avoid poison.

He was shocked that some relief depots gave out food at night.

CSO: 3400/2112

ZAMBIA

KOREA RICE PROJECT LAUNCHED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Francis Mwanza]

[Excerpts] DEMAND for rice, worldwide, continues to rise especially with changes in the population trends. In Africa, particularly, the increase is more so because of an apparent shift from conventional foods.

For Zambia whose rice in the grain imports between 1980 and 1982--according to preliminary statistics from Central Statistical office--stood at just over seven million kilograms has embarked on an ambitious rice project aimed at further cutting down rice imports.

According to Dr Kim Nyong Chan a North Korean expert in rice breeding and leader of the research team at the 1,000 hectare rice project--Chinyanya in Kafue--imports of rice "will be cut by 95 per cent".

Dr Kim said the site of the project was expertly chosen. He said: "Conditions for rice growing at Chinyanya are the best in the country. There is much more potential than any other place I have been to in the country. Chinyanya will have better quality grains."

The estimated production at the project supported by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in terms of expertise and equipment will be 10,000 tonnes per season. It will have two seasons a year; putting the annual rice production at 20,000 tonnes.

With that production estimate by the Korean expert, it means Zambia's per hectare rice production may become the best in the world at 9-10 tonnes.

According to the "Geographical Statistic Handbook" (1984 edition) published in Japan the world's leader in rice production per hectare is North Korea with per-hectare rice output tagged at 6.13 tons.

Handbook

The handbook was edited on the basis of the 1981 data released by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Chinyanya Rice Project otherwise known as Chinyanya Zambia-Korea Friendship Rice Project was started last year with 15 hectares by the Zambia National Service under Captain John Lupili as farm manager.

Captain Lupili said the project was started without foreign aid. He added that from the 15 hectares they expect a per-hectare rice output of 3-4 tonnes.

"The basic aim of the project which will be fully under irrigation utilising the Kafue river is to minimise importation of rice from outside and save foreign exchange," Captain Aaron Mulilo, Capt. Lupili's assistant added.

He said with assistance from the North Koreans hectarage and production especially with all machinery available, will be increased.

Already the Korean government has sent transplanting machines, tractors and combine harvesters for the project.

The project will be fully operational within five years time.

It is estimated that by the end of next year 400 hectares will be cleared.

Experts at the project believe that the project would become fully operational in less than five years if funds are channeled into it faster. The total estimated capital investment is put at around K4 million.

Dr Kim said the project will be treated as a model. "Whatever succeeds at Chanyanya will go to other areas."

#### Portion

A research portion will be established with the aim of trying to find the best rice variety. Dr Kim said the research team will work closely with the Mt Makulu Research Station experts.

Zambia at present has 3,000 hectares of rice with an average rice production of over 3,000 tonnes.

According to available preliminary statistics Zambia's rice imports have been going down while production has been rising.

Imports in 1980 were at 4,586,563 kg, in 1981 they were 2,355,719 kg and in 1982 the figure dropped further.

Imports of rice, ground or otherwise prepared, were 3,950kg in 1980, and 15,656 in 1981.

The reduction in imports of rice is linked with an increase in rice production in the country.

According to the Central Statistics figures Zambia's marketed rice production has been increasing in the past three seasons.

In the 1981/82 season rice production was 33,418x50kg bags of paddy; 1982/83, the production went up to 36,196x50kg bags of paddy; and 1983/84 preliminary figure is 63,325.

With the Chanyanya Rice Project in full operation the country's rice production would increase tremendously.

In the past rice production was poor because of several socio-economic constraints, a situation which is now slowly changing prices policies, input supplies problems and poor marketing facilities.

For Africa as a whole (and Zambia particularly) two points for increased production were pointed out at a recent rice workshop.

A paper presented at the workshop which gave an overview on rice production in African said the two points were: expansion of the area grown to rice and the increase of the yield per unit area.

The paper says for the two options to be achieved there was need to increase irrigated rice area and irrigation requires extensive investment.

"In Africa, trained manpower for research and extension services is particularly lacking. To build up trained manpower also requires long-term investment. Likewise, development of infrastructure, such as storage facilities and transport systems for input and produce, should not be ignored," the paper added.

#### Marketing

The paper also called for an effective marketing, timely input supply, credit management and rice policies essential in providing farmers with assured incentives and the means of using improved technology.

Emphasis the paper also said should be put on research to find improved seed varieties for the continent.

"Need for more in-depth research on rice in Africa is imperative," the paper added.

With national and international policy makers working towards self-sufficiency, imports of rice in Africa may nose-dive.

Various rice projects are already getting assistance from international organisations. The World Bank loaned rice projects in Africa a total of over K200m in 1982.

The paper says that the estimated land use pattern of Africa for 1985 is 5.7 million hectares and for 1990 6.8 million hectares.

"During the next 15 years, an additional three million hectares are expected to be under irrigation....If these expectations are realised, the import bills of most African countries will be brought to a minimum, if not altogether eliminated".

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

MALAYSIANS TOUR COPPER MINES--A TWO-MAN delegation from Malaysia Mining Corporation has completed a tour of the mining industry which took them to Nkana, Nchanga and Mufulira divisions of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM). Delegation leader Mr Baharuddin Bin Maarof and Mr Abdul Aziz Kadir were accompanied on the tour by Mr Martin Phiri, general manager for Metal Marketing Corporation (MEMACO). The purpose of the visit was to "meet and discuss matters of mutual interest with Zambian mining officials". Malaysia is the world's leading producer of tin. The Malaysia Mining Corporation which is heavily involved in tin mining has gone into diamond drilling in Australia and Thailand. Memaco has opened a new market for Zambia's copper to Malaysia, which is a non-copper producing country. Mr Phiri said Zambia started selling copper to Malaysia with an initial order of 9,000 tonnes four years ago. She now exports 18,000 tonnes. The delegation spent two days on the Copperbelt and saw developments at Mufulira Division where a new shaft complex was being constructed. At Nkana, they visited the smelter and the refinery while at Nchanga they visited the tailings leach plant and Nchanga Open Pit. [Text] [Lusaka THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Aug 84 p 2]

SAUDIS TO BOOST FARMING--SAUDI ARABIA will soon sign a treaty to provide aid to Zambia in the agricultural sector and road construction, Interior Minister, Prince Naief Abdul Aziz, said yesterday. Speaking at Lusaka International Airport before leaving for home, Prince Aziz said although no agreements were reached during his visit to Zambia, a convention treaty would soon be signed. [Excerpt] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jul 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/2112

ZIMBABWE

TRADE WITH SWEDEN EXPANDING

Swedish Import Promotion Office

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 84 Business Supplement p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWEAN exporters interested in the Swedish market have been invited to contact IMPOD, the Swedish import promotion office for products from developing countries.

It was established in response to a request by developing countries at the 1972 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) that the industrialised countries establish national agencies to which developing countries could turn to assistance with marketing, information on markets and help in making contact with importers.

IMPOD is therefore a service and advisory body which provides market information services for developing countries and helps them make contacts in Sweden.

Once exporters from developing countries have completed a company profile detailing product lines, the information is filed in IMPOD's trade contacts service, a computerised register of exporting companies.

Details will also be published in a bulletin, IMPOD Kontakt, which is distributed to Sweden importers.

Further details can be obtained from a special IMPOD stand at the Swedish Embassy, Trustee House, Samora Machel Avenue.

Swedish Charge D'Affaires Comments

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 84 Business Herald Supplement p 1

[Text] TRADE between Sweden and Zimbabwe is expanding steadily and in the first four months of this year Swedish exports to Zimbabwe nearly equalled those for the whole of last year, reports the Swedish charge d'affaires in Harare, Mr Fredrik Vahlquist.

On the other hand, Zimbabwe's exports to Sweden during the first four months of the year more than equalled those for the whole of last year.

At the same time, preparations for the first Zimbabwe-Sweden joint venture are nearing completion in Kwekwe where Swedfund, an independent public foundation aimed at establishing joint ventures in developing countries, the Industrial Development Corporation, AB Optimus of Sweden and a group of local businessmen have converted a factory to make Optimus pressure stoves. Production should start later this year.

Mr Vahlquist said these developments were even more satisfying for Sweden because it had not been in the market during UDI and, despite close co-operation in most fields since independence, it had taken time to build up trade and industrial links.

Last year, Swedish imports from Zimbabwe (mostly minerals and tobacco) totalled \$3,6 million while its exports to Zimbabwe totalled \$10,7 million. During the first four months of this year, Swedish imports totalled \$4,5 million while its exports topped \$7,6 million.

The high Swedish exports so far this year were largely due to the purchase of ASEA computerised national load dispatch equipment and completely knocked down kits for Scania trucks, which are assembled locally, for among other things, drought relief work, said Mr Vahlquist.

CSO: 3400/2109

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER SAYS BANDIT INFILTRATION FROM SOUTH AFRICA HAS STOPPED

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] THERE have been no fresh bandit incursions into Zimbabwe from South Africa since the signing of the Nkomati Agreement and the detente between Angola and the Pretoria regime, the Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, has said.

The minister said there were indications that banditry was on the decrease and if the dissidents did not receive external help the Government would be on top of the problem by the time of the general election.

Cde Munangagwa said Government troops killed 116 bandits and captured a number of others since the imposition of the curfew in Matabeleland South in February.

In an interview on Wednesday with Reuters, whose transcripts were made available to The Herald, he said the imposition of the curfew had resulted in an improved general security situation in the area and the relaxation of certain aspects of it.

"It has also afforded a better opportunity for the Government to bring its policies before the people and their understanding has, in turn, shown that many are now willing to co-operate.

"The complete relaxation and removal of the curfew is dependent upon the overall security situation which remains under constant review and I can assure you that once it is clear that the people have rejected banditry completely, banditry will disappear as will the curfew."

The reason for maintaining large numbers of troops and imposing curfew restrictions was to try to break the bandit hold on the people.

"It is our earnest desire to ensure that the people of Matabeleland and contiguous areas where banditry has occurred should be permitted to cast their votes freely and without fear," he said.

The Government believed that because of recent political occurrences in the region, the Pretoria regime might have lessened its support for dissidents.

Cde Munangagwa said it was too early to determine whether it was a change of policy on the regime's part or merely a "political ploy" to improve their image in the world.

Residual effects of South Africa's support for dissidents were still being felt and recent intelligence indicated that ZAPU elements were still recruiting former ZIPRA personnel for training in South Africa.

He said there was an estimated 100-200 bandits operating in the country at present, especially in the communal areas. These were being subjected to constant pressure from the security forces and most of them buried their weapons to avoid detection.

"This, of course, tends to make it difficult to accurately assess how many bandits are in the field at any one time or where they might be in the field. We believe that there are no more than 50 bandits in the curfew area this time."

Cde Munangagwa called on the masses to help the Government and security forces to eradicate banditry in the country.

The presence of bandits had to be reported everywhere and those who believed banditry would just disappear were very mistaken.

"The total elimination of banditry will be achieved only by the collective resolve of all our people who must remain vigilant at all times so as to preserve the independence of Zimbabwe."

Asked to comment on the possibility of the Pretoria regime redirecting the MNR bandits to attack installations in Zimbabwe as mentioned recently in an American magazine, he said the MNR had on a number of occasions attacked lines of communication and the oil pipeline within Mozambique. Attacks had not occurred in Zimbabwe.

"There is no evidence to indicate that the MNR intends to open an offensive within the boundaries of Zimbabwe. We have, of late, experienced an increase in cross-border movements by MNR elements who have engaged in acts of robbery, theft, assault and cattle rustling on our eastern border," said Cde Munangagwa.

The Government was constantly alert to any escalation of hostilities and change in tactics by the MNR.

"The sabotage of the oil pipeline within Mozambique and the destruction of storage tanks at Beira at one stage caused numerous hardships which resulted in queues and interfered with commerce, industry and the lives of our ordinary citizens.

"It also made it necessary for us to deploy troops to guard our interests within Mozambique. Attacks on convoys of heavy vehicles travelling to and from Malawi have taken place. Although none of these activities have occurred on Zimbabwean soil, they have a direct bearing on the economy," said Cde Munangagwa.

LANDS MINISTER SAYS CO-OPS SPEEDING UP SOCIALISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] CO-OPERATIVES have gone a long way in transforming the economy of Zimbabwe towards socialism, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said yesterday.

In a speech read on his behalf by the Secretary in his ministry, Cde Langford Chitsike, the minister said membership of co-operative societies had risen to over 105 000 by the end of June this year.

"At independence 357 primary and 13 secondary societies had been registered. By the end of June this year 1 328 primary societies, 16 secondary and tertiary societies had been registered," he said.

An "overwhelming majority" of the enterprises were of the production type and management had been drawn from membership, unlike the practice in the old type of society.

The Department of Co-operative Development had launched seminars for all Government extension staff who worked with co-operatives. In addition, a Government policy paper on co-operative development was being published in Shona, Ndebele and English for mass distribution.

He was opening a seminar "to train the trainers" to implement a mass education campaign on co-operative development.

The campaign would take two years to complete and 50 courses would be run. About 400 societies would be covered in the campaign involving 20 000 members of the movement. It will start in October. To complement the training will be a series of specific courses offered through the technical departments of the Government and other supportive institutions.

Cde Mahachi congratulated the Department of Co-operative Development for initiating the programme and thanked the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Development Programme for providing the technical advice and guiding the department in a reorganisation exercise.

The minister urged the trainees to take the training seriously and expressed the hope that "every dollar spent brings with it the results needed."

## MINISTRIES FACE BIG CUTS IN SPENDING

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 84 p 8

### [Text] CASH FOR NATIONAL SUPPLIES SLASHED BY 87 PERCENT

THE Ministry of National Supplies has had the worst Budget cut — from \$26 million to \$3.3 million, a cut of about 87 percent.

Loans for the Central Mechanical Equipment Department have been cut from \$22 740 000 to only \$500 000. While salaries, wages and other allowances have slightly increased, subsistence and transport expenses have also met with the Budget axe — cut from \$147 000 to \$80 000.

To reach this figure, the ministry's allowances for fares have been cut to \$12 000 (previously \$47 000) and official travel allowances in private cars have been cut by 20 percent.

In monetary terms, the budget for the ministry for travel in private cars on official business has now been set at \$2 000. Last year, it was \$10 000. Car hire allowances have also been cut from \$80 000 to \$38 000.

Other allowances (including provision for personal allowance for the minister) have been increased from \$67 000 to \$76 000.

### President

THE President had his budget increased by \$59 000 from \$505 000 last year. The provision for subsistence and transport was drastically cut from \$70 000 last year to only \$28 800.

### Parliament

RECEIVED a net increase of \$1 501 000 on last year's figure. Salaries to the secretary and other officers were increased from \$870 000 to \$1 065 000.

Transport more than doubles from \$8 000 last year to \$16 700.

The provision for foreign delegations has gone up from \$45 000 last year to \$165 000.

Seasonal expenses for the Senate (report of debates) get an increase from \$173 000 to \$404 000.

### Prime Minister

ALLOWANCE for fares cut from \$1 million to \$600 000. Subsistence increases from \$74 000 to \$146 000.

The office will have a lot less to spend on furniture and office equipment: cut from \$23 000 to \$5 000.

## Cabinet Office

INCREASE of \$50 000 with drastic cuts in subsistence and transport which has been halved to \$8 000.

Independence celebrations costs were allocated \$450 000 instead of \$370 000 the previous year.

Funds for solidarity weeks were cut from \$100 000 to \$60 000.

## Public Service

SALARY Services Bureau gets a large increase in funds for furniture and office equipment, from \$7 000 to \$24 000.

The Training Management Bureau and the Public Service Development Training Centre get increases in subsistence and transport from \$85 000 to \$116 000.

The figure for machinery, furniture and equipment is down from \$81 000 to \$19 000. There is a new provision at \$178 000 for the Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration and Management.

## Finance, Economic Planning and Development

THE largest new item in the vote is the \$326 million provided for the recycling of blocked funds withdrawn from institutions by the issue of the 4 percent external bonds following the March foreign exchange measures.

There is a new provision of \$14 million for a contingency reserve to provide for urgent and critical shortage areas in the budget.

The provision for Ziscosteel has been increased from \$52 million to \$76 million while the export incentive fund has been increased by \$5 million to \$15 million.

The funds available for State participation in the private sector have been increased from \$5.5 mil-

lion to \$9.2 million.

The loans available to the mining and manufacturing concerns experiencing difficulties have been cut from \$20 million to \$5.3 million.

## Defence

VOTE cut by \$66 532 000 on last year with motor transport and mechanical equipment cut from \$94.9 million to \$34.5 million. The largest cut was for new vehicles.

Pay allowances for territorial force and reserve members were cut from \$480 000 to \$70 000.

The provision for training from British military advisers increased from \$280 000 to \$500 000.

Funds for modifications, procurement, maintenance and running costs for aircraft of the Air Force of Zimbabwe have been cut from \$24 million to \$15.6 million.

There are all-round cuts for paramilitary forces except for salaries and barrack services.

## Industry and Technology

THE Ministry has one of the smallest votes at \$1 851 000. There is a new provision of \$15 000 for technology development and the grant to the Standards Association has been slightly increased to \$165 000.

## Trade and Commerce

PROVISION for trade promotion has been increased from \$417 000 to \$1 090 000 while the provision to finance delegates from other African countries on trips to Zimbabwe for trade committees and conferences has been cut from \$25 000 to \$10 000.

The contribution to the cost of investigation into and the establishment of the State Trading Corporation has been cut from \$438 000 to \$100 000.

## Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL subsidies have been increased by about \$5 million to \$127.6 million and

cover beef, dairy products, maize, sorghum, soya beans and wheat.

Last year's provision of \$2.2 million for drought-relief crop packs has not been repeated.

The provision to meet the shortfall in administrative and other expenses incurred by the Agricultural Finance Corporation has been cut from \$4.8 million to \$1.9 million while that to meet losses on AFC loans has been cut in half to \$1.5 million. But loans to the AFC have been increased from \$17.8 million to \$32 million.

## Mines

SUBSISTENCE and transport allowances have been cut from \$103 000 to \$46 000 but provision for incidental expenses almost doubled to \$211 000, mainly for external professional services.

Grants to help mines improve access roads have been cut from \$45 000 to \$3 000 while the grant to the Institute of Mining Research has been cut to \$350 000 from \$460 000. There is a new \$850 000 grant to the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation, as well as a new \$500 000 loan.

## Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs

PROVISION for training of magistrates, prosecutors and presiding officers decreased from \$205 500 to \$89 000. A new provision of \$2 000 has been made for civil law training courses.

## Natural Resources and Tourism

PROVISION to the Forestry Commission has been cut from \$3 million to \$1.6 million.

For the new hotel and conference centre, \$4.5 million has been set aside for pre-opening services and technical fees: \$3 million is for buying furniture for the centre. \$200 000 has been al-

located for losses by the Ambassador Hotel and A'Zambezi Lodge. The new provision for the development of the parks and wildlife estate has been cut from \$1.1 million to \$300 000.

### Information, Posts and Telecom- munications

PROVISION for the carriage of Government mail has been cut from \$3 million to \$1.2 million. Grants have been increased slightly for the ZBC to \$8 million and that for Ziana remains at \$700 000.

### Local Government and Town

#### Planning

THE amount paid to the District Development Fund for the maintenance of capital works in the communal areas has increased from \$11 million to \$15.3 million, but the funds provided to DDF for new capital projects have been cut from \$10.6 million to \$4 million.

Pay allowances for chiefs and headmen increased from \$590 000 to \$818 000.

### Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development

FUNDS to buy land in the rural areas have been cut from \$6.5 million to \$2 million and grants for agricultural and rural development have dropped from \$20 million to \$18.6 million.

A new \$1 million loan has been made available to build canals for the irrigation of Middle Sabi.

### Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare

THE biggest cut has been in the funds available for demobilisation — from \$66 million to \$19 million — as the programme draws to an end.

Drought relief has been cut from \$55.6 million to \$25 million but the grants to welfare organisations running approved forms of national service, including the running of sheltered workshops, have been increased from \$65 000 to \$1.7 million.

### Transport

FUNDS available to build new roads and bridges have been cut from \$44.5 million to \$28 million while more than half of the \$4.4 million made available last year for consultancy services for the Harare Airport will be spent this year.

About \$18 million has been set aside to cover Air Zimbabwe losses while the provision for National Railways of Zimbabwe losses has increased from \$24 million to \$31.3 million.

Grants to rural councils for road maintenance and construction have been cut from \$750 000 to \$314 000.

### Education

THE grant to the University of Zimbabwe has been cut from \$34 million to \$24.6 million. Examination expenses — the salaries of examiners, moderators, invigilators and markers — have increased from \$559 000 to \$1.2 million.

For secondary education, the bill for salaries has increased from \$46 million to \$49.3 million, while for primary education it has increased from \$51.3 million to \$54.7 million.

### Youth, Sport and Culture

PROVISION has been made for new grants totalling \$345 000 to cultural organisations, libraries and national galleries. Brigade uniforms will cost about \$125 000 and \$50 000 has been earmarked for festivals.

### Community Development and Women's Affairs

ALLOWANCES for part-time home economics demonstrators in rural areas have been increased from \$98 000 to \$324 000. There will be a new \$360 000 grant to the Chitungwiza community development fund and a \$75 000 grant for preschool in the rural areas.

### Home Affairs

THE amount for advertising has been slashed from \$102 000 last year to \$2 000 and that for photographic materials from \$77.9 000 to \$460 000. Transport and mechanical equipment has been reduced from \$157 000 to \$60 000.

The amount set aside for deportations has also been reduced from \$23 000 to \$15 000 while the pay and allowances for the special constabulary has been increased from \$480 000 to \$900 800. Provision for temporary field accommodation has dropped from \$5.1 million to \$3 million.

### Health

THE grant to the Medical Research Council has been increased from \$400 to \$1 400 but that to the School of Social Work has been cut from \$8 000 to \$5 000. There is a new \$30 000 provision for private medical care of Government responsibility patients.

## **Energy, Water Resources and Development**

THE amount set aside for the construction of dams remains at \$16 million while that for minor works has been cut from \$1 million to \$285 000. Funds available for the construction of water supplies have nearly been halved to \$8 million.

In all, \$550 000 has been allocated for energy resources and development which was included in the ministry earlier in year.

### **National Supplies**

THIS ministry received the heaviest cut: from \$28 091 000 to \$3 334 000, mainly in contributions to the CMED.

## **Parastatal bodies to face scrutiny**

**Business Reporter**  
THE time has come to fundamentally restructure some parastatals to increase their effectiveness and decrease their losses, said Dr Chidzero.

The seriousness of the situation was highlighted by the fact that before the 1984/85 losses were even taken into account, agricultural trading losses stood at \$69 million as it had not been possible to make provision for them over the last year.

The provision of \$49,3 million for losses under the Transport vote was also an under-provision by \$40 million in the case of the National Railways and by \$16 million in the case of Air Zimbabwe. As a result, before 1984/85 losses were considered, "we already face a subsidy bill of \$56 million in July 1985".

### **CORRECTIVE**

It was therefore vital for the nation to understand that "we are living beyond our means; that we cannot do so for long, having in fact already done so for long enough; and that we must therefore start now... to take corrective action, which will be painful," he said.

This corrective action would necessarily take the form of price adjustments of one form or another for the services of NRZ, Air Zimbabwe etc.

Although most parastatals were doing all they could within their policy constraints to improve efficiency, "in many cases more could be achieved, and the very extent of the subventions which Government is having to make is a clear statement of just how much more needs to be achieved".

To the extent that a large part of the losses arose from avoidable laxity, "the message must go out in no uncertain terms that the public purse has run out of money with which to bail them out without asking questions".

The parastatals and their parent ministries must identify and eliminate all avoidable costs and maximise revenue from operations.

## **Demob costs cut**

THE demobilisation programme which was reduced by \$10 million in last year's Budget, has now been cut by about \$4.5 million.

The programme, which is now coming to an end, will cost the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare only \$19 million.

The ministry's public assistance programme which includes drought relief and assistance to the destitute has been halved to about \$28.8 million. It previously stood at \$59.7 million.

Other grants, including those for the care of the aged and building grants have been more than trebled to \$2.5 million. Last year they were \$775 000.

A \$1 million grant has also been set up to meet the operational expenses of the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies, and \$10 000 set aside to meet the cost of the publication of a newspaper by the Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communication.

	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS		
	1984/85	1983/84	% change
<b>Constitutional and Statutory</b>			
Appropriations .....	793 263 000	684 255 909	+16
Vote Appropriations .....	2 595 900 000	2 368 633 000	+10
<b>CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS</b>			
President .....	5 50 400	52 087	-3.2
Parliament .....	80 000	80 000	NIL
Public Service .....	71 922 600	63 573 500	+13
Finance, Economic Planning and Development .....	772 110 165	665 303 695	+16
Audit .....	29 828	29 214	+2.4
<b>Local Government and Town Planning</b>			
Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs .....	430 000	430 000	NIL
Transport .....	803 000	769 000	+5.7
<b>VOTE APPROPRIATIONS</b>			
President .....	564 000	605 000	+11.7
Parliament .....	4 993 000	3 492 000	+30
Prime Minister .....	19 667 000	17 472 000	+12.6
Cabinet Office .....	1 150 000	1 100 000	+4.3
Defence .....	351 504 000	418 036 000	-16
Finance, Economic Planning and Development .....	468 000 000	125 860 000	+272
Vote of Credit .....	204 527 000	152 000 000	+34.6
Audit .....	1 490 000	1 330 000	+12
Industry and Technology .....	1 851 000	2 352 000	-21.3
Trade and Commerce .....	28 586 000	35 250 000	-19
Agriculture .....	225 407 000	221 783 397	+2
Mines .....	5 650 000	4 636 000	+21.9
Transport .....	146 120 000	153 002 500	-4.5
Foreign Affairs .....	18 786 000	20 000 000	-6
<b>Local Government and Town Planning</b>			
Lands, Res. and Rural Development .....	67 052 000	89 407 000	-25
Labour Manpower Planning and Soc. ....	36 946 000	43 304 000	-14.7
Health .....	70 422 000	150 364 000	-53.2
Education .....	131 374 000	138 999 787	-5.8
Youth, Sport and Culture .....	456 000 000	502 628 605	-9.3
Community Development and Women Affairs .....	9 095 000	8 220 000	+10.6
Home Affairs .....	5 331 000	5 385 000	-1
Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs .....	127 202 000	122 959 000	+3.5
Information, Posts and Telecommunication .....	27 000 000	27 400 000	-1.5
Natural Resources and Tourism .....	10 691 000	13 989 000	-23.6
Energy and Water Resources and Development .....	23 336 000	22 273 000	+4.8
National Supplies .....	35 690 000	42 826 000	-16.7
Construction and Housing .....	3 334 000	26 091 000	-87.2
	102 417 000	159 161 000	-35.7

CSO: 3400/2102

TIMBER COUNCIL PRESIDENT SPEAKS OF INDUSTRY'S DISMAL OUTLOOK

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Aug 84 p 8

[Text]

THE future of Zimbabwe's timber industry looks "very dismal indeed", according to the Timber Council of Zimbabwe, with the drought, the world recession and depressed demand combining to force cuts in production and retrenchment among local growers, lumber millers and furniture manufacturers.

In his report on the year ending July, 1984, the president of the TCZ, Mr Boyman Mancama, said: "One of the industry's lucrative markets, South Africa, is also facing economic hardships. Exports of both rough sawn timber and timber products, especially furniture goods, are at their lowest ebb. In fact, so depressed is the demand in both Zimbabwe and South Africa, that the timber growers, lumber millers and the furniture manufacturers have been forced to throttle back on production".

He said that while the volume of production in the manufacturing industry of the country declined by nearly 2% between 1982 and 1983, the largest area of decline was in wooden furniture, which went down by 7.3%.

"This general declining trend by the various sub-sectors has continued well into 1984 as evidenced by the published results of public companies such as Border Timbers and Hunyani Holdings. A deterioration in cash flow positions arising from a decline in profitability has compelled member organisations of the timber industry to seek Government permission to either embark on shorter working weeks or retrenchment.

CONTINUING EFFORTS

"It is important to record that efforts continue to be made to find export markets for the industry's products, but such costs as transport, electricity and labour, are making it difficult for us to be competitive.

"Those markets nearer home within the PTA and SADCC still remain to a large extent, potential markets, because of the inability of those interested in buying from us to find the hard currency with which to pay. In short, therefore, the immediate future looks very dismal indeed for our industry. Hopefully, in the long term, the economic picture in the Southern African sub-region will improve".

During the year under review, the TCZ was actively involved in a number of measures aimed at improving the fortunes of the timber industry. One such relates to the possibility of a chemical pulp plant being constructed in the country. The TCZ has been involved in the preparation of a feasibility study for this project, which should be completed in early 1985, and which, said Mr Mancama, should result in the construction of a pulp mill that will benefit not only the timber industry, but the economy as a whole: "An outlet is needed for the large quantity of inferior and small-size timber now being wasted". The project has since gone to tender, the results of which will be known soon.

Another project was the establishment of a new Timber Research Centre at the University of Zimbabwe. Although construction has yet to begin, Mr Mancama reported, funds have been made available through a contribution

from the Norwegian Aid Agency: "The industry will benefit from having young civil engineers graduating from the university, trained and orientated to the advantages of wood as a structural material".

He reported a measure of success from meetings with the Consortium of Forest Insurers, held "to rationalise what is at present a most unsatisfactory situation regarding premium levels for forestry insurance". A similar meeting with the PTC resulted in the easing of the "rather tight" specifications for treated poles. This, Mr Mancama said, should result in the supply of a larger volume of poles to the PTC.

It was not all success for the TCZ however: "At a time when the timber industry is faced with serious cash flow problems", said Mr Mancama, "your council was disappointed to learn that the very large veterinary control fence being erected in Matabeleland to control the spread of foot and mouth-disease, was being constructed using metal posts. Your council immediately took the opportunity to raise this issue with the Ministry of Agriculture, as we believe this exercise could have been executed as effectively and definitely cheaper, using treated wooden posts. This is one instance, I have to report, that regrettably, we were not successful in our representations".

The improving security situation in Mozambique, he continued, may lead to the resumption of the importation of hardwoods from that country, into Zimbabwe. This practice had ceased on the escalation of Zimbabwe's liberation war, said Mr Mancama, but since independence, a limited amount of commercial activity has been taking place between organisations in Mutare and IFLOMA, a modern parastatal sawmill complex in Mozambique.

CSO: 3400/2110

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

HARARE WATER CRISIS--BICYCLE tracks, footprints, cattle dung and sandy scrub proliferate on what should be the lake bottom at Henry Hallam Dam, bearing witness to three years of drought. Rocks that were once navigational underwater hazards for small boats now loom large above the cattle that are following the water's ever-receding edge. The dam, upstream of the Prince Edward on the Hunyani River, is down to 17,5 percent of its capacity. Harare's director of works, Cde Tongai Mahachi, said Lake McIlwaine was down to 28,2 percent of its capacity, compared to 52,8 percent last year. The Prince Edward Dam is down from 74,7 percent to 23,9 percent, and Lake Robertson which is not yet connected to the city water supply has dwindled from 47,8 percent to 23,1 percent. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 84 p 1]

BRITAIN OFFERS RESETTLEMENT AID--BRITAIN has offered Zimbabwe £12 million (about \$20 million) in new aid to alleviate the balance of payments situation and advance the land resettlement programme, a High Commission spokesman said in Harare yesterday. The offer was announced in the House of Commons yesterday by the British Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Timothy Raison, and comprises a grant of £10 million and a loan of £2 million to be spent by March 1986. The money will be used to buy British raw materials, spare parts and replacement equipment for the manufacturing, agricultural and mining sectors in Zimbabwe. And the Zimbabwe dollars generated by the £10 million grant would enable the Zimbabwe Government to meet its share of the cost of land resettlement projects. The spokesman said Britain was already supporting land resettlement directly with its £20 million resettlement grant, and the new aid fulfilled Britain's pledge at Zimcord in 1981 to provide an extra £10 million for the programme. "This significant piece of new aid will thus provide much needed help for the private sector, as well as enable progress on the joint Zimbabwe/UK intensive resettlement programme to be speeded up. It is hoped that the exchange of letters on the detailed procedures will be signed by the two governments in the next few weeks. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 84 p 1]

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED--THE British Council has offered Zimbabwe 50 scholarships in a variety of training schemes, its director-general, Sir John Burgh, announced yesterday. And the council has also established links with the University of Zimbabwe, said Sir John. Sir John, who is visiting Zimbabwe as part of a familiarisation tour of council offices in 81 countries, said since the offices in Harare were opened in 1981 he had heard at length about the

work the council had done in helping improve educational facilities. There had been a mutual understanding between the ministers of Education and Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare which had made it possible to exchange students training in various fields. "The fact that we opened offices here shows the importance we have attached to the educational system in Zimbabwe. These offices in Harare are the most expensive and most beneficial anywhere in the countries where we have established offices." The contribution the council made towards various educational forms had built "a very important friendship" with Zimbabwe. Sir John said the council's partnership with the university had enabled it to obtain books from the council through a variety of donations and presentations. The director-general yesterday visited the National Gallery where an exhibition of Anglo African art is being exhibited. Sir John also held talks with officials of the Ministry of Education on educational developments in the country and areas of assistance. Today Sir John is scheduled to meet the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, and will also hold discussions with the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde Frederick Shava. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 84 p 5]

FRENCH TRACTORS--FRANCE yesterday presented eight of the 50 tractors it is supplying to the District Development Fund to help improve roads in the communal lands. Presenting the tractors to the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikowore, the French Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Patrice de Beauvais, said France would continue to give its support in different fields. He said since the two countries were rural by nature, they were bound to initiate a close agricultural co-operation. He praised the "tremendous work" that the DDF had done in the rural areas. He said France had managed to surpass pledges made during Zimbcord in the form of grants or loans under concessionary financial conditions. Cde Chikowore thanked the French government for its assistance and assured them that full and proper use would be made of the machines. He said the DDR was using tractors which were ageing and were overdue for replacement. The tractors had been used during the three years of drought to pull water tankers, trailers and equipment for drought relief work, he said. "The inclusion of these French tractors will go a long way towards facilitating and expediting the operations of the DDR," he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 84 p 5]

BEEF TO ANGOLA--A SECOND contract for the delivery of a further 7 000 tonnes of beef from Zimbabwe to Angola with an estimated value of US\$9 800 000, has been agreed between the Cold Storage Commission and the Angolan importing agency, Importang. This followed the successful initiation of the first contract for 4 000 tonnes, valued at US\$5 400 00, which will be completed when the final consignment of 1 600 tonnes is dispatched this month, according to a CSC statement. The second contract provides for the CSC to deliver the 7 000 tonnes of beef to Angola over the next seven months. During negotiations, the Angolans expressed satisfaction with the way in which contracts had been fulfilled. They asked the CSC to consider helping Angola in a programme involving the rehabilitation of abattoirs and the training of abattoir staff, the CSC statement said. This request would be taken up with the relevant Zimbabwean authorities when it was officially forwarded to the commission by the Angolan authorities. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 2 Aug 84 p 1]